

Logistics

Logistic Control Activity (LCA) Information and Procedures

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SUMMARY of CHANGE

DA PAM 700-30

Logistic Control Activity (LCA) Information and Procedures

This revision--

- o Provides user information on LCA transportation services and logistics information and how it may be used as a resource to favorably affect unit readiness, as well as how these capabilities represent a potent resource available for integration into unit contingency plans and operations (chap 1).
- o Adds a new chapter that addresses LCA transportation missions and how to use the services and information provided (chap 2).
- o Expands user information about ways to directly access LCA data base information and reports using remote terminals (chap 3).
- o Provides user information on changes affecting the Direct Support System and the Materiel Returns Data Base and the associated reports (chaps 5 and 6).
- o Expands the LCA Subject Area Directory to include functional area points of contact, telephone numbers, and Defense Data Network addresses (app B).

Logistics

Logistic Control Activity (LCA) Information and Procedures

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History. This update printing publishes a revision of this publication. This publication has been reorganized to make it compatible

with the Army electronic publishing database. No content has been changed.

Summary. This pamphlet is designed to assist logistic managers worldwide with information and procedures on how to interface with the Logistic Control Activity.

Applicability. This pamphlet applies to the Active Army, the Army National Guard, and the United States Army Reserve.

Proponent and exception authority. Not Applicable.

Interim changes. Interim changes to this pamphlet are not official unless they are authenticated by The Adjutant General. Users

will destroy interim changes on their expiration dates unless sooner superseded or rescinded.

Suggested Improvements. The proponent agency of this pamphlet is the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics. Users are invited to send comments and suggested improvements on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) directly to USAMCLCA (AMXLC-PO) Presidio of San Francisco, California 94129-6900.

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Glossary

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Chapter 1 Introduction

1-1. Purpose

a. The United States Army Materiel Command (USAMC), Logistic Control Activity (LCA), is a separate reporting activity located at the Presidio of San Francisco, California. LCA is the Army's central source for supply and transportation information. Using this information, LCA can select and control the flow of materiel to CONUS installations and overseas theaters of operation. Through its Army Shipper Service Control Office and Army Airlift Clearance Authority (AACA), LCA maintains visibility of all Army shipments into Military Airlift Command (MAC) and Military Traffic Management Command (MTMC) systems. With this visibility, LCA provides port liaison services and carries out air and surface over-ocean cargo forecasting duties for Department of the Army (DA) and USAMC.

b. LCA provides, through the use of its data bases, visibility of the Army's logistics pipeline not available from any other single Department of Defense (DOD) activity. Further, LCA provides remote computer inquiry services to its customers for near real-time supply and transportation information. LCA tailors logistics management reports for units at the retail level through the DA level.

c. This pamphlet is to inform worldwide customers of available products and services from LCA. This pamphlet also describes methods by which logistics managers may obtain these services.

d. LCA now maintains six major data bases and files: Logistic Intelligence File (LIF), Materiel Returns Data Base, Force Modernization Program File, Central Demand Data Base, Transportation Data Base, and Air Clearance File. These data bases and files are the sources of the information for the products and services LCA offers its customers.

e. This pamphlet also contains explanations and information about related functions and worldwide services provided by LCA in the areas of supply and transportation, materiel returns, airlift clearance, special logistic analyses, port liaison, and cargo forecasting.

1-2. References

Related publications and referenced forms are listed in appendix A.

1-3. Explanation of abbreviations and terms

Abbreviations and special terms used in this pamphlet are explained in the glossary.

1-4. Readiness and contingency applications

LCA transportation services and logistics data bases are valuable resources that can have a favorable impact on unit readiness. The unit contingency plans and operations should include the use of LCA's transportation and logistics data base services.

a. *Unit readiness.* Routine use of LCA transportation services and information from logistics data bases can increase an organization's readiness level. Outlined below are specific LCA capabilities to consider for integration into unit operations.

(1) *Intensive management.* When organizations face situations requiring intensive management of selected requisitions (for example, individual requisitions for equipment affecting mission capability, multiple requisitions for special projects, and multiple requisitions in support of exercises) unit personnel are often required to gather the desired information from various wholesale supply and Defense Transportation System (DTS) activities. This process often requires many hours of effort and may still not produce desired results. LCA routinely provides this service to its customers. Organizations may use this service by contacting the Shipper Service Control Branch and request to set up a control case (see app B for subject area directory).

(2) *Recurring reports.* LCA produces reports designed to answer specific logistics management questions. Units should review existing LCA reports to determine if the reports support unit readiness efforts. If existing reports do not answer management questions, contact the Plans and Operations Division (see app B for subject

area directory) to explore the development of more meaningful reports.

(3) *Special analysis.* Sometimes organizations believe that they are not receiving adequate support from the wholesale distribution system because they are unable to specify the cause or source of problems. As a result, these organizations are unable to resolve their problems. LCA provides its customers a large special analysis capability that can help identify the nature and scope of logistics problems (see para. 3-17).

(4) *Supply or transportation status.* The current status for individual or multiple requisitions determine whether management intervention is necessary to get supplies having an impact on unit readiness. LCA's data bases provide the only centralized, easily accessible source for this information. LCA customers can make document number and transportation control number (TCN) inquiries nearly 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Organizations may use this service by contacting the Plans and Operations Division (see app B for subject area directory).

b. *Contingency and wartime support.* During contingency operations, LCA's mission is to ensure a smooth flow of Army-sponsored, non-unit cargo through air and surface ports and, also, to provide visibility of the logistics pipeline to the theater of operations. LCA's Plans and Operations Division manages contingency planning. This division coordinates with DA, Army MACOMs, and DOD transportation agencies to identify resources and procedures necessary to support various contingency operations. The Individual Mobilization Augmentee (IMA) program increases LCA port liaison personnel at selected air and surface ports when contingency plans are activated. IMA officers and NCOs train by participating in the program during their annual 2-week training period. They perform shipper service control functions at a specific air or surface port. LCA contingency support also includes diverting, expediting, and reconstitution functions as outlined below.

(1) *Diverting Army cargo.* A war-fighting Commander in Chief (CINC) can divert Army supplies moving in the logistic pipeline from their original destination to a specific location. This capability to influence a contingency operation, however, requires the ability to identify what supplies are in the DTS and where those supplies are at any given point in time. Only LCA has this ability.

(2) *Expediting Army cargo.* Army cargo receives a transportation priority code according to its issue priority and required delivery date (RDD). When the RDD changes, such as during contingency operations, LCA can, depending on the location of cargo, change the mode of shipment from surface to air in support of the theater CINC. LCA can also expedite cargo at aerial ports of embarkation (APOEs) through a function called greensheeting. This function causes Army cargo to move to the front of the Army cargo staging line and fly on the next available aircraft. Expediting Army cargo to a theater CINC during contingency operations will be a major LCA function.

(3) *Reconstituting lost or destroyed Army cargo.* During contingency operations, Army cargo in the DTS can become lost or destroyed due to occurrences such as enemy action, accidents, and equipment failures. In those instances, only LCA has the ability to identify what requisitions made up the lost or destroyed cargo. After identifying the cargo, LCA starts action to reconstitute those shipments without involving the requisitioner. This capability represents a major logistics multiplier for the theater CINC during contingency operations.

Chapter 2 LCA Transportation Management Missions

2-1. General

a. Logistic Control Activity (LCA) transportation functions involve those actions necessary to monitor, select, and coordinate cargo movement. LCA serves as the Army Airlift Clearance Authority (AACA), forecasts cargo tonnage requirements, expedites cargo, and reports on the movement of Army-sponsored cargo from supply

source to destination. Also, LCA serves as the Army shipper service control office (SSCO) providing on-site liaison at CONUS air and surface ports of embarkation as required. The LCA Transportation Management Division manages the Army SSCO, as designated by Headquarters (HQ) United States Army Materiel Command (USAMC), and prescribed by Department of the Army (DA) regulations. LCA shipper service control personnel continually review and analyze transportation policies, procedures, regulations, functions, resources, program objectives, and performance data. These personnel also apply innovative techniques to identify trends that would either adversely affect or improve distribution of supplies moving through the logistics pipeline.

b. LCA communicates directly with the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics (ODCSLOG), USAMC, overseas commands, continental United States (CONUS) commands, and field elements concerning matters affecting the movement of Army cargo. Management responsibility for Military Standard Transportation and Movement Procedures (MILSTAMP) documentation is executed by LCA through AACA and SSCO. LCA arranges, coordinates, monitors, controls, and traces materiel movements and reports on the flow of Army-sponsored cargo into and through the Defense Transportation Systems. The SSCO can influence the volume of materiel shipped as premium transportation by substituting surface transportation and provide select shipment status information to requisitioners worldwide. Also, SSCO projects future cargo and second destination monetary requirements.

2-2. Cargo forecasting

In coordination with other Army activities, and on behalf of DA and USAMC, LCA develops shipment tonnage forecasts for Army-sponsored cargo movements. LCA provides these forecasts to DA for second destination transportation budgetary planning and allocation of Operation and Maintenance, Army (OMA), funding purposes. With these forecasts, DA adjusts current industrial fund allocations already programmed to cover expenses incurred in cargo movement. The Military Sealift Command (MSC), Military Airlift Command (MAC), and Military Traffic Management Command (MTMC) are transportation operating agencies (TOAs). These agencies use LCA forecasts for resource allocation. These forecasts assure that adequate air and surface resources (that is, ships and aircraft) will be available to support the materiel movement requirements of the Army.

a. *USAMC forecasting.* LCA acts as agent for HQ USAMC by developing and preparing the total USAMC long- and short-range air and surface overocean forecasts. Input from USAMC's major subordinate commands are used, with a combination of historical data from billing tapes and lift data, to project the USAMC tonnage forecasts. LCA submits these forecasts as input to DA total requirements. Short-range air forecasts project tonnage requirements 120 days out. Short-range surface forecasts project tonnage requirements 90 days out. Long-range air and surface forecasts project tonnage requirements 3 years out.

b. *DA forecasting.* As agent for Headquarters, Department of the Army (HQDA), LCA develops and provides short-range air forecasts and short- and long-range surface overocean cargo forecasts. To develop the total DA tonnage requirements, LCA combines USAMC requirements with input received from other major Army commands (MACOMs) and agencies. HQDA uses selected portions of these forecasts for budget planning. The TOAs use forecasts for scheduling and procuring adequate transportation resources to support the Army requirement for lift worldwide.

2-3. Army Airlift Clearance Authority

LCA serves as AACA for all Army-sponsored, air eligible, export, non-unit shipments originating in CONUS. This excludes materiel shipped through the military postal and commercial carrier systems.

a. AACA validates airlift eligibility for each shipment offered for air movement upon receipt of Air Clearance File (ACF) data. Validation criteria include DOD, DA, and USAMC policy, and Joint

Chiefs of Staff (JCS) guidance for the control of premium transportation and existing airlift capabilities. When airlift is appropriate, AACA provides MAC the ACF data for each shipment unit before cargo arrives at an aerial port of embarkation (APOE). When shippers offer cargo for air clearance, AACA determines which shipments must be routed to a consolidation and containerization point (CCP) in support of the Air Line of Communications (ALOC) and Direct Support System (DSS) programs. AACA instructs shippers accordingly. AACA coordinates movement in support of special projects as shipments containing explosives or hazardous, classified, courier, or high-priority cargo with shippers, logistics managers, Military Air Traffic Coordinating Units, and MAC. LCA issues control numbers to approved commercial air freight for shipments going to final destinations not serviced by MAC or theater airlift. AACA maintains an on-line, real time computer system for ACF data. A 2-year historical data ban is available for analysis, inquiry, and reporting.

b. Customer initiated alerts establish criteria for automatic air clearance of specified cargo. This service is appropriate when a customer knows beforehand that a particular shipment or group of shipments must go by air. The customer tells AACA that the cargo must go by air and provide either a TCN, NSN, project code, or DODAAC. After approval is granted, AACA will alert its personnel to issue air clearance automatically for all cargo meeting the approval criteria.

c. Refer to chapter 3, section 11, Query/Response (Q/R), for inquiry to TDB.

d. High volume shippers can interact directly with the automated AACA system when offering ACF data. LCA gives the shipper a decision and records are added to the data base. This process improves the accuracy and timeliness of entering cargo into DTS.

e. When cargo does not meet the requirements for mandatory air, AACA instructs the shipper to hold the cargo. LCA contacts the customer or consignee, provides cost data for both air and surface shipment, and asks for a decision on whether to ship by air or by surface. AACA instructs the shipper to ship cargo accordingly. This procedure is called a challenge.

f. LCA realizes cost savings when challenged air shipments are diverted to surface transportation. The difference between the expected air transportation cost and the actual surface transportation cost is a savings to the Army that amounts to approximately \$30 million annually.

g. Air terminals frustrate cargo that arrives without ACF data on file (that is, movement stops until the ACF data is processed). This manual processing adversely affects the efficiency of air transportation movement. So, LCA regularly tests the skill and timeliness with which shipping activities submit ACF data and starts appropriate actions to correct data problems.

h. AACA, in coordination with MAC, arranges for priority air movement by special assignment airlift missions (SAAMs) to expedite shipment of materiel that DA, USAMC, other MACOMs, or JCS identifies as highly important or critically needed. Shipment by SAAM allows cargo to be lifted to and from channels normally not serviced by channel airlift.

2-4. Army Shipper Service Control Office

Supports LCA, through its SSCO, maintains liaison with air and surface terminals, MTMC, MAC, commercial transportation concerns, supply sources, CONUS depots, fielding teams, procurement agencies, defense contractors, transportation agencies, GSA, DLA, DA, USAMC, and overseas commands. Daily, LCA provides coordination and support in the performance of assigned responsibilities, surveillance, and fast movement of Army-sponsored cargo.

a. Reconstitution is a procedure LCA uses to identify the individual requisitions that make up a particular lost or damaged shipment. LCA transportation and supply data bases provide the total visibility necessary to accomplish reconstitution. LCA is the Army focal point for reconstitution and has the responsibility to set up and refine the procedures necessary to reconstitute lost or destroyed, Army-sponsored cargo. Reconstitution starts with a tasking to LCA that includes minimum essential information such as flight or vessel

number, air pallet or container number, or Government bill of lading (GBL) number. From any one of these numbers, LCA searches its data bases and identifies the individual requisitions that make up the lost or destroyed shipment. LCA can either resubmit the list of requisitions to the appropriate wholesale supply sources or provide it to the requisitioning unit.

b. Diversion is a process that changes the original destination or consignee of Army-sponsored cargo. In response to requests from DA, USAMC, materiel managers, requisitioning unit commanders, or theater Commanders in Chief (CINCs), LCA enters the DTS to change the destination or consignee of Army-sponsored cargo. For example, cargo destined for a CONUS unit may be diverted to the same unit that has since moved overseas. In a contingency, diversions will be an important capability available to a fighting CINC, providing the ability to redirect supplies and equipment from low priority users to the battlefield.

c. Expediting is a process LCA uses to speed customer receipt of Army-sponsored cargo. LCA can direct a change in either the mode of transportation cargo will use (for example, from surface to air) or the individual aircraft or vessel on which cargo will move (for example, from a ship departing in 45 days to one departing in 5 days). Greensheeting is expediting by air. LCA starts expediting efforts in response to requests from requisitioning units when the designated shipment mode will not meet the required delivery data or mission requirements require the change. Using internal data bases, LCA locates the specified cargo and contacts the appropriate depot, CCP, port, or carrier to direct the necessary change.

d. Frustration is the process of stopping the further movement of cancelled or overshipped Army-sponsored cargo. On request, LCA uses its data bases to identify the location of such cargo. In coordination with supply managers, shipping activities, and MTMC, LCA stops further movement of the supplies until the supply source furnishes disposition instructions.

e. Vendor assistance is a service SSCO provides to commercial vendors preparing to ship Army-managed equipment through the DTS. This assistance takes the form of technical guidance for shipment preparation. Vendors receive instructions on applicable regulations and procedures to follow when entering cargo in the DTS.

f. Tracing is a service SSCO provides to locate Army-sponsored cargo that has missed its required delivery date. Tracing actions will be accomplished for all items of supply except personal property moving by surface modes. At a customer's request, LCA searches its supply and transportation data bases to locate a shipment. After locating the shipment and determining the cause of its delay, LCA will, if necessary, get the shipment moving. Together with the tracing action, LCA can expedite the shipment.

g. Mass cancellation is a service LCA provides to cancel many requisitions and stop further movement of those already in the DTS. Mass cancellations are necessary because of unit deactivations and political and other considerations. As the DA executive agent, LCA broadcasts mass cancellations to the appropriate supply sources and monitors their cancellation. Cancellations are most effective if national inventory control points (NICPs) have not issued materiel release orders (MROs). Most requisitions can be canceled if they have not been picked, packed, or shipped by a depot or containerized at a CCP. However, once requisitions are incorporated into a larger shipment that departs the CCP, it becomes much more difficult and expensive to stop their further movement. DA-assigned priority shows the urgency of a mass cancellation and thereby determines the limit on resources to be spent.

h. Control case is a service LCA offers its customers when a situation requires intense management of certain supply actions or materiel movements. When requested, LCA sets up a control case, assigns a control case number, and identifies customer requirements. A control case can include any one or a combination of the transportation functions outlined above. Also, LCA notifies the customer of how the control case is progressing. A simple control cue might, for example, involve notification of POE ship date for a major class

VII item. However, control cases can be as complex as customer needs require and LCA capabilities allow.

2-5. Port representation

LCA coordinates with shipping activities and TOAs to ensure the timely movement and prompt lift of Army-sponsored cargo and to resolve any discrepancies.

a. *Port liaison.* A port liaison operation is continually maintained in support of the Military Ocean Terminal, Bayonne, NJ, and Military Ocean Terminal, Bay Area, Oakland, CA. LCA establishes priorities and prescribes methods for identifying and clearing shipments delayed at MTMC's surface terminals. These are usually export shipments that are frustrated, unidentified, or both because of receipt without prior shipment clearance, lack of documentation, erroneous information, or improper packing and marking. LCA liaison representatives prescribe required actions on the processing of these frustrated, canceled, damaged, unidentified, or undocumented Army-sponsored shipments. Liaison representatives provide help to port personnel in the packaging, unitization, and containerization of Army-sponsored cargo moving through transportation channels. Also, LCA provides assistance to ensure the timely delivery to the correct overseas destination and to prevent recurring shipments of improperly packed, packaged, marked, and documented Army-sponsored cargo. Port liaison personnel assign and verify transportation control numbers (TCN) and determine proper POD for nonappropriated fund (NAF) shipments moving through surface terminals to overseas consignees. Liaison personnel respond to requests for expediting and diverting cargo at their designated port or terminal from vendors, shipping activities, and consignees.

b. *Individual Mobilization Augmentees (IMAs).* LCA has authorization for U.S. Army Reserve IMAs who train with LCA in peacetime. In a contingency or emergency situation, IMAs come on active duty and go to air and surface terminals to perform shipper service control duties. The IMAs act as Army shipper service control officers with other LCA personnel. The IMAs perform the same duties and responsibilities as described in paragraph a above.

2-6. Reporting and Analysis Support Branch

This branch develops special reports, studies, and analyses to evaluate the Army's use of premium transportation, ALOC and DSS support, and any other special subject that involves the flow of Army cargo through DTS. SSCO compiles monthly cost savings statistics on diversions from premium transportation to surface modes and reports to HQDA and HQ USAMC. Analysis is available to help individual shipping activities in checking their own compliance with the established DTS procedures. Services discussed above are available to shipping activities, consignees, MACOMs or on request. Message addresses for Transportation Management Division functional elements are at appendix B.

Chapter 3 Logistic Intelligence File (LIF) and Access to LCA Data Bases

Section I LIF Record Build

3-1. General

LIF is the Army's central data bank for supply and transportation information. It provides visibility of individual requisitions and shipments as they are processed through the logistic pipeline.

3-2. Overseas requisition life cycle

a. Figure 3-1 shows the life cycle of an Army-sponsored requisition from an overseas supply support activity (SSA) as it moves through the wholesale supply and transportation systems. The arrows from the various segments of the pipeline to LCA depict the flow of data from these segments and the document identifier code (DIC) of the primary documents required under Military Standard

Requisitioning and Issue Procedures (MILSTRIP), Military Standard Transportation and Movement Procedures (MILSTAMP) and Direct Support System (DSS) procedures. During the supply phase of the cycle, LIF input is provided by an image copy from the Defense Automatic Addressing System (DAAS). Transportation data goes directly to LCA once materiel movement begins.

b. Under DSS, materiel being shipped overseas is first consolidated at a consolidation and containerization point (CCP) co-located with the east or west coast area-oriented depot (AOD). There are three AODs: New Cumberland Army Depot (NCAD), which supports United States Army, Europe (USAREUR), United States Army South (USARSO), and the eastern portion of the continental United States (CONUS); Sharpe Army Depot (SHAD); which supports the Pacific, Alaska, and Western CONUS; and Red River Army Depot (RRAD), which supports Central CONUS. Only NCAD and SHAD have co-located CCPs.

c. A DIC BBC is provided to LCA from the CCP showing the date of CCP receipt and shipment, the consolidated transportation control number (TCN), and intermediate TCN, if used. The port of embarkation (POE) receipt and lift information is provided to LCA from Military Traffic Management Command (MTMC) or Military Airlift Command (MAC). Either a CCP ship (for consolidated air shipments) or POE lift (for surface and loose air shipments) triggers a DIC BDD to the overseas command (see fig 3-2 for a sample card). These documents also show vessel or flight numbers, The receipt and forward dates at the port of debarkation (POD) as well as the SSA receipt date are transmitted to LCA by DIC TK6 cards for air shipments and DIC TK9 cards for surface shipments. The loop closes with a DAAS image of the DIC D6S materiel receipt acknowledgment card, which shows the date that the master inventory record posting (MIRP) was accomplished thereby making the requested item available for issue.

3-3. CONUS requisition life cycle

A CONUS requisition is handled in the same manner as an overseas requisition, although there are no CCP, POE, or POD segments. An installation's central receiving point (CRP) provides receipt and forward data in the form of a DIC TK4 card. The closeout action is then normally accomplished by the DIC D6S input from the Supply and Services Division of the Directorate of Logistics (DOL) or the appropriate SSA.

3-4. LIF records

Detailed formats and data element explanations for LIF and Transportation Data Base (TDB) records can be found in figures 3-3 and 3-4. Also see app C for LIF data element codes.

3-5. Bottoms-up reconciliation

LCA plays a key role in the Standard Army Validation and Reconciliation (SAVAR) process. Quarterly, intermediate level supply activities transceive followups for all qualifying dues-in to LCA for reconciliation with the LIF. This process is called bottoms-up reconciliation. AR 710-28 contains a complete description of SAVAR procedures.

Section II

Customer Access to LCA Information

3-6. General

LCA provides its customers on-line access to LIF, Transportation Data Base (TDB), and Materiel Returns Data Base (MRDB), and Air Clearance File (ACF) data bases as well as several DSS and Force Modernization Program reports. Additionally, customers may request information or data be provided off-line using standard data extracts, studies or analyses, and recurring reports. This section provides a synopsis of the different types of data available and the inquiry methods associated with them (see fig 3-5).

a. As of publication date, this section contains a complete list of information available by inquiry; however, customers should be

aware that LCA continues to increase information available by inquiry. Therefore, LCA recommends customers periodically down load (print) on-line HELP information (see para e below) to get the latest inquiry procedures and information.

b. As used in this pamphlet, the term remote terminal inquiry applies to requests for information submitted to LCA using computer based equipment (for example, a Texas Instrument Silent 700, AUTODIN terminal, or personal computer).

c. Three terms (inquiry, query, and query/response) used in this pamphlet are often misunderstood; however, they have the same meaning. Refer to the glossary for definition of these terms.

d. On-line access to LCA data bases and reports identified in this section requires the use of an LCA supplied password. Procedures to get a password are covered in paragraph 3-11.

e. The LCA On-line HELP feature is designed to help customers use LCA's on-line inquiry capabilities. It identifies all data bases and reports that can be accessed and the input format that must be used for each. It also provides useful information such as LCA points of contact and scheduled computer down time. Accessing this feature produces a menu (fig 3-6) outlining the major categories of information available. To get additional information for each major category use the input format shown in figure 3-6.

f. LCA has a program designed to help commanders and logisticians improve readiness by using LCA products and services. LCA conducts assistance visits to activities worldwide on request. A typical readiness assistance visit would entail the presentation of LCA missions and functions followed by topics of specific interest to the requesting activity. For additional information contact the Plans and Operations Division (see app B).

3-7. Data available by on-line inquiry

a. Document number inquiry may be made to LIF and MRDB. Listed below are the possible document number inquiries.

(1) Customers may make inquiry to the LIF to get the latest status for a requisition (inquiry code LIF). An abbreviated LIF record containing the information shown at fig 3-7 is provided in response to this type inquiry. A detailed explanation of the LIF record build process is available in section I of this chapter.

(2) Customers may make inquiry to obtain a complete LIF record (inquiry code LLL). This type inquiry produces the information shown at fig 3-3. A detailed explanation of the LIF record build process is provided in section I of this chapter.

(3) Customers may make inquiry to get a complete MRDB record. Also, fig 6-1 shows the input and output format, as well as an explanation of data elements, of a MRDB remote terminal inquiry. Chapter 6 shows a detailed explanation of the MRDB and its associated reports.

b. LCA maintains the visibility of Class V, conventional ammunition, for which Army acts as the DOD Executive Agent for all services. An ammunition inquiry displays full supply and transportation data (see fig 3-8) to include off-line requisitions and ammunition peculiar information (such as lot number, round count, DODIC, and commercial carriers). Conventional ammunition requisitions submitted by all other services for Army managed items are also available for inquiry.

c. Transportation control number inquiry may be made to the Transportation Data Base (TDB) and ACF data bases. The TDB maintains visibility of TCNs, and associated document numbers, as transportation units (for example, air pallets, seavans) move through the Defense Transportation System. The ACF data base maintains visibility of TCNs offered to the Army Airlift Clearance Authority (AACA) for clearance. Below is a description of each inquiry.

(1) A TCN inquiry to the TDB (see fig 3-4) provides a complete TDB record reflecting latest status.

(2) A TCN inquiry (see fig 3-9) can be made to the ACF data base to find what action AACA has taken on a request for air clearance.

(3) A TCN inquiry to the ACF (see fig 3-10) will provide a complete ACF data base record.

d. Force Modernization Program inquiries provide a detailed explanation of the individual data elements and a summary of FMP

reports, can be found in chapter 7. In figs 3-11 through 3-18 are examples of the FMP remote inquiries and their responses.

(1) The Project Code Summary by DODAAC (see fig 3-11) summarizes the total number of requisitions by the requisitioning DODAAC. Only requisitions that match the base line data by project code and DODAAC are included. The percent of fill is computed on the actual quantities that are requisitioned and shipped.

(2) The Project Code Summary by Source (see fig 3-12) summarizes the total number of requisitions by the source of supply. Only requisitions that match the base line data by project code and DODAAC are included. The percent of fill is computed based on the actual quantities that are requisitioned and shipped.

(3) The Excessive Intransit Time From Depot report (see fig 3-13) displays those requisitions that have been shipped from the depot but have not been received by the unit materiel fielding point (UMFP) or intransit points beyond the, UMFP. Each shipment is identified by shipping depot.

(4) The Aging Backorders report (see fig 3-14) displays, by source of supply and requisition number, the status code, and number of days on backorder (must be a minimum of 3 days) as of the report cutoff date. Status codes identify backorder requisitions for this report.

(5) The Status Code Report (Other Than Backorder) displays requisitions with other than backorder status (see fig 3-15). It also displays those requisitions for which no status has been received as of the report cutoff date. Requisitions are displayed in document number sequence by source of supply.

(6) The TCN Intransit Visibility report (see fig 3-16) maintains visibility of the items shipped from the UMFP to a central receiving point or a port of debarkation. This report provides intransit visibility of items for 45 days from UMFP ship date.

(7) The Unit Materiel Fielding Point (UMFP) On-Hand report (see fig 3-17) shows all items under a given project code and DODAAC on hand at the UMFP.

(8) The Status Report (see fig 3-18) is prepared for each unit authorized to requisition under the FMP project code. All the NSNs and PNs for that project code or DODAAC are listed in NSN and PN sequence.

(9) Figure 3-19 provides an explanation of header data elements on remote terminal response reports.

e. The DSS report for remote terminal inquiry provides on-line access for the two DSS reports and document number listings for records used to compute selected Individual DSS Activity Performance Report (IDAPR) statistics. A detailed explanation of all features available can be accessed by using the on-line HELP DSS option (see fig 3-6).

(1) Individual and summary IDAPR Reports available by remote terminal inquiry are identical to, those provided by message and microfiche. An example of the IDAPR is at figure 3-20. IDAPR summary report numbers used to obtain IDAPR summaries by remote terminal are listed in appendix D. Detailed explanations of data elements and the manner in which they are calculated are contained in chapter 5, section II.

(2) The Commander's Summary Report available by remote terminal inquiry is a modified version of that provided by microfiche (for an example, see fig 3-21). Detailed explanations of the Commander's Summary data elements and how they are calculated are at chapter 5, section II, as they are identical to those reflected in the IDAPR report.

(3) Inquiry may be employed to get a listing of those document numbers exceeding Uniform Materiel Movement Issue Priority System (UMMIPS) standards for intheater (OCONUS) or installation (CONUS) processing time that were used to produce IDAPR statistics (see fig 3-22 for an example).

(4) Inquiry may be employed to get a listing of those document numbers exceeding UMMIPS standards for SSA processing time that were used to produce IDAPR statistics (see fig 3-23 for an example).

(5) Inquiry may be employed to get a listing of those document numbers for records retired during the report month for which no

master inventory record.(DIC D6S) post date is reflected (see Ill; 3-24 for an example).

3-8. Data available by off-line inquiry

a. Standard data extracts. Standard data extracts use standard programs to extract records from the LIF for customer analysis. These extracts can stratify data to a particular DODAAC, project code, or NSN. Requests for special inquiry may be made by electronic mail, message, or letter and should be addressed to the Supply Readiness Division (see app B).

b. Special studies and analyses. LCA's Studies and Analysis Office (SAO) has the mission to respond to requests from members of the logistics community for help in identifying problems within the logistics pipeline and, making recommendations for their resolution (see sec IV of this chapter for additional information).

c. Recurring reports. LCA produces more than 70, standard, recurring reports, which are designed to provide management information to logistics managers worldwide. These reports are available for distribution to any manager requiring the information contained in any of the reports. Details about available reports and procedures to be added to distribution should be sent to the Supply Readiness Division (see app B for subject area directory).

3-9. Methods of inquiry

a. AUTODIN batch (AUTODIN-B). The AUTODIN-B punch card system is an on-line inquiry method to make LIF document number and TDB TCN inquiries. This system is available to most U.S. Army organizations worldwide that have an assigned Department of Defense activity address code (DODAAC). These inquiries are automatically processed without restriction on input volume, and LCA will normally provide customers a response within several hours of their receipt. AUTODIN-B inquiries require use of a customer requester code (see para 3-10). Card image responses are transmitted to the receiving TCC, batched by requester code and preceded by message card reading: "LCA Inquiry Response to Requester Code (your code), ATTN: (your office symbol)." Specific AUTODIN-B inquiry information is in section III.

b. Remote terminal. Remote terminal is an on-line inquiry method that provides direct customer access (no human intervention) to LCA's computer. This access allows customers to get LIF, MRDB, and TDB records, as well as on-line DSS and FMP reports. For remote terminal inquiry use AUTODIN terminals or dial-up equipment.

(1) *AUTODIN remote terminal inquiry (AUTODIN-QR).* Individual AUTODIN-QR may be transmitted directly to LCA on it one-response-per-one-inquiry basis. LCA normally provides a printed or displayed response at the requester's remote terminal within seconds of receipt at LCA of the request.

(2) *Dial-up remote terminal inquiry.* This method uses, some form of computer, a modem, and AUTOVON or commercial, telephone service to link with LCA's computer. Like AUTODIN-QR, dial-up remote terminal inquiries are transmitted to LCA on a one-response-per-one-inquiry basis. LCA normally provides a printed or displayed response at the requester's remote terminal within seconds of the inquiry's receipt at LCA.

c. Defense Data Network (DDN) inquiry. This is an off-line inquiry method that uses the DDN system to transmit inquiries to LCA. To use this method, customers must first subscribe to DDN before making inquiry to LCA. Using DDN, customers may include up to 20 lines of inquiries within the body of the message text. DDN breaks these multiple requests down into single inquiries and transmits them to LCA. LCA normally provides a response to the requester's DDN mailbox (message file) within 30 minutes.

d. Voice. Customers may contact LCA by telephone (see app D for phone directory) 24 hours per day, 7 days per week to get supply and transportation status information. This service is solely for command interest items and is limited to 10 inquiries per phone call. Supply status is accessible by document number for LIF and MRDB records, and transportation status is accessible by TCN for

TDB records. If operational requirements permit, an immediate response will be provided, otherwise the response will be provided by return call.

3-10. Assignment of requester codes

AUTODIN-B inquiries require assignment of a unique requester code. This code permits inquiries to be automatically processed and responses transmitted directly to the customers telecommunication center (TCC). Requests for this code should be sent to the Commander, LCA, ATTN: AMXLC-PO, Presidio of San Francisco, CA 94129-6900, and should include requester's message and postal address and a point of contact. (See app B for directory.)

3-11. LCA remote terminal query/response (Q/R) password assignment

Requisitioning managers at or above the supply support activity (SSA) level and installation level staff logisticians may request unit or activity authorization for LCA remote terminal Q/R password assignment by sending a memorandum to the Commander, USAMC, Logistic Control Activity (LCA), ATTN: AMXLC-I, Bldg. 650, Presidio of San Francisco, CA 94129-6900 (see fig 3-25 for format).

3-12. Approval of requests for new reports or revision of current reports

a. All requests for LCA to develop new recurring reports or to revise existing reports are to be submitted directly to LCA, ATTN: AMXLC-PO (see app B for directory) with information copies to HQDA, ATTN: DALO-SMP, Washington, DC 20310, and Commander, USAMC, ATTN: AMCSM-MTS, Alexandria, VA 22333-0001. The Chief, Plans and Operations Division, LCA, makes appropriate internal distribution.

b. LCA receives user change requests and performs these functions:

(1) Converts to established system change request (SCR) format.
(2) Submits for LCA Systems Control Board (LSCB) action all SCRs that require extensive programming effort or change to a recurring report affecting two or more units.

(3) Forwards to LSCB by message, all high priority and immediate SCRs together with an impact statement and priority recommendation, as soon as practical after receipt.

(4) At each semiannual LSCB meeting, presents all SCRs started since the previous meeting, together with an impact statement and priority recommendation.

(5) Incorporates comments about the cost effectiveness of SCRs as a part of all impact statements. User input may be required to prepare cost effectiveness data. When such input is necessary, users will be notified by letter of data requirements and suspense dates.

(6) Provides LSCB the semiannual status of all SCRs in proms.

(7) Returns to users all change requests disapproved by LSCB along with the reason for disapproval.

c. The LSCB, cochaired by DA and USAMC, meets semiannually and performs these functions:

(1) Approves or disapproves SCRs submitted by LCA.

(2) Reviews approved and accepted SCRs, and sets a priority for each SCR.

(3) Resolves conflicts between users, USAMC, and LCA.

(4) Monitors SCR status from LSCB approval through full implementation.

Section III AUTODIN Batch Inquiry

3-13. AUTODIN-B document number inquiries

AUTODIN-B document number inquiries can be made to the LIF to determine the current status of requisitions submitted to AMC commodity commands, Defense Logistics Agency (DLA), General Services Administration (GSA), and other service supply managers (see fig 3-26). An AUTODIN-B response is made to an AUTODIN-B document number inquiry automatically within 4 hours of receipt at

LCA. Status output from the LIF is transmitted in the formats shown in figures 3-27 through 3-35. For AUTODIN-B document number inquiries, prepare cards as shown in figure 3-26 (DIC BAF).

3-14. AUTODIN-B responses to AUTODIN-B document number inquiries (card column format)

a. *Supply status (DIC BAE)*. If the LIF record shows the supply status, the response is as shown in figure 3-27.

b. *Materiel released (DIC BAM)*. If the LIF record reflects materiel release action by the supply source and no shipment status, the response is as shown in figure 3-28.

c. *Shipment status (DIC BAL)*. If the LIF record reflects depot shipment action (DIC AS_), the response is as shown in figure 3-29.

d. *Lift status (DIC BAD)*. If the LIT record for an overseas requisition shows lift from a CONUS aerial or surface port but no receipt at the overseas POD, the response is as shown in figure 3-30.

e. *Received at CONUS installation (DIC BAK)*. If the LIF record for a CONUS requisition reflects receipt by the CRP or other subsequent event, the response is as shown in figure 3-31. If the output contains zeros in card columns 51-76, the MIRP date shown may be suspect because no shipment date has been posted to the LIF.

f. *Received or Intransit within overseas command (DIC BAK)*. The format is shown in figure 3-32. If output contains zeroes in card columns 51-76, the MIRP date shown may be suspect because no shipment data has been posted to the LIF.

g. *Closed (DIC BAL)*. If the LIF record is administratively closed with supply status only, the response is shown in figure 3-33.

h. *On LIF no status (DIC BAL)*. If the LIF has a record of requisition and there is no status data, the response is as shown in figure 3-34.

i. *Not on LIF (DIC BAL)*. If there is no record of the requisition on the LIF, the response is as shown in figure 3-35.

3-15. AUTODIN-B TCN inquiries (card column format)

AUTODIN-B transportation control number inquiries are made to determine the status of shipments moving in the Defense Transportation System. Customers may submit inquiries using the shipment unit TCN, intermediate TCN, or consolidated TCN. For AUTODIN-B transportation control number inquiries, prepare the card as shown in figure 3-36 (DIC BAT). TCN inquiries are processed once every 24 hours with the output automatically transmitted as shown in figures 3-37 through 3-39.

3-16. AUTODIN-B TCN responses to AUTODIN-B TCN inquiries (card column format)

a. *Not on LIF (DIC BAL)*. If there is no record of the TCN on the LIF, the response is as shown in figure 3-37.

b. *LIF status (DIC BAS)*. The reply to a TCN inquiry for a CONUS requisition is as shown in figure 3-38.

c. *LIF status (DIC BAS)*. The reply to a TCN inquiry for an overseas requisition is as shown in figure 3-39.

Section IV Special Studies and Analyses

3-17. Special studies and analyses mission

LCA, through its Studies and Analysis Office, conducts ad hoc projects to identify problem areas; researches available data; analyzes findings, develops and models logistics systems; formulates prototypes for new data and reporting requirements; and recommends appropriate actions to HQDA, HQ USAMC, and other external agencies.

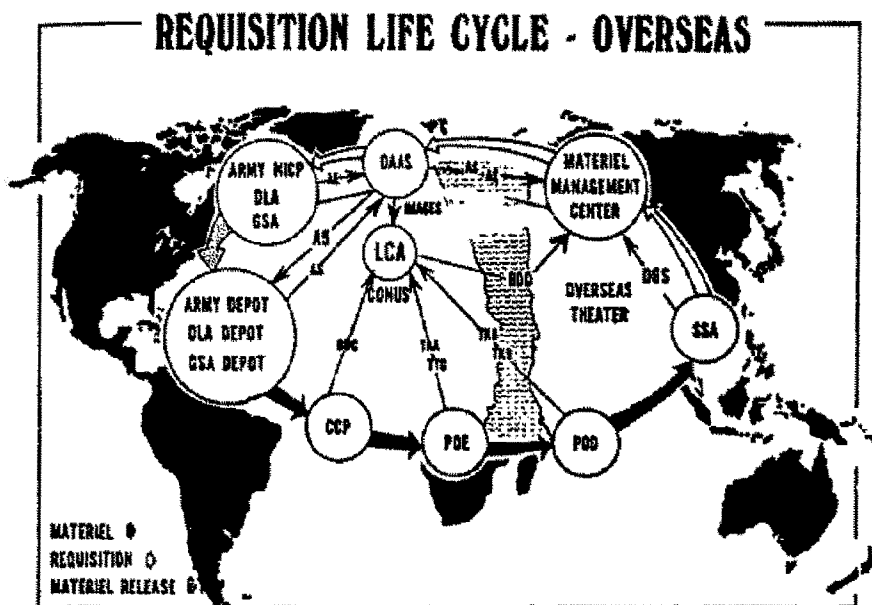


Figure 3-1. Requisition life cycle overseas

SHIPMENT DETAIL LIFT CARD (BDD)

KEY DATA	
● INTERMEDIATE TCN-QUANTITY	
● REQUISITION NUMBER	■ ■
● CONSOLIDATED TCN	
● DATE LIFTED FROM CONUS	■
● DESTINATION OVERSEAS	■
● CARRIER CODE	
● VOYAGE NUMBER OR FLIGHT NUMBER	

- UNIQUE DOCUMENT PRODUCED BY LCA
- TRANCEIVED OVERSEAS WITHIN 24 HOURS AFTER POE LIFT FOR SURFACE SHIPMENTS
- TRANCEIVED OVERSEAS WITHIN 24 HOURS AFTER CCP SHIP FOR AIR SHIPMENTS

Note:

Posting of TTG or TAA information by the LIF triggers dispatch of the BDD card to oversea command.

Figure 3-2. Sample shipment detail lift Card

3-18. Access to LCA studies and analyses capability

a. Customers may request that SAO conduct studies and analyses to address problems that they are experiencing in specific logistics areas. Since most SAO projects require significant computer programming, they are limited to special, one-time requests.

b. SAO projects range from relatively simple data extracts to detailed and complex studies and analyses. SAO establishes a priority of work for each customer's request that is accepted; this priority is based on customer needs, the resources required, and competing projects. The time required to complete a project is based on its complexity and the priority to work assigned to it and typically varies from 1 to 30 days.

c. Customers desiring to use LCA analytical resources should contact SAO (see app B for directory).

Input	Your Password	LLL	DOC No.
	1-6	8-10	12-25

Output

(1)	(2)	(3)
WK4UC290130427	LATEST UPDATE OF LIF WAS (DAY MONTH YEAR)	(DATE)

(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)			
DIC	RIC	M	NATL	STK	NR	UI	QTY	DOCUMENT	NR	D	SUPADD	SFC	DIS
X01	AKZ	0	2920006211371	EA	0001	WK4UC290130427	R	WL4GEV	LEV	X8H			

(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
PRJ	IP	RDD	AD	CLS	AEC	MAT	RICC	U/P	AREA	CMD	CO/IN	DSS	ALDC
NSL	05	000	20	9	3	K21	0	0005035	GY	0	02	2	2

(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)
ESTB	LUPD	1S80	1CXL	R	CHG	INQ	COMP	AREA-CHG	AREA	CO/IN	RECON-ID
9020	9048	0000	0000	0	0	0	0000	0000	00	00	0

(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)	(47)	(48)	(49)	(50)	(51)	(52)	(53)	(54)
SEG	POST	QTY	S	NSN	UI	C	A	XBCRF	ST	TRNS	ESD	LKS	ORI
01	9048	0001		2920006211371	EA	9	3	0000	BA	9022	0000	AKZ	000

(55)	(56)	(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)	(61)	(62)	(63)	(64)	(65)	
SEG	MRO	DEP	DENY	SHPD	M	SHPMT	TCN	CRPODR	SSAR	MIRP	R
01	9023	ANS	0000	9023	9	OK4UC290130427XX	9040	9041	9047	0	

(66)	(67)	(68)	(69)	(70)	(71)	(72)	(73)
SEG	UMFPR	UMFPS	CCPR	CCPS	A	INTER	TCN
01	0000	0000	9024	9027	A	W25N1490248007XXX	W25N1490271926XX

(74)	(75)	(76)	(77)	(78)	(79)	(80)
SEG	POE	POER	POEL	VOY-FLT	POD	PODF
01	DDV	9030	9033	ANA0707	FRF	9038

Figure 3-3. Individual LIF data elements

Explanation of individual LIF data elements by number

Basic record positions are 4 through 40. The data elements noted by one asterisk (*) are extracted from the MILSTRIP transaction that established the LIF record. The CONUS and overseas segments are positions 41 through 80. The data elements noted by two asterisks (**) are extracted from the MILSTRIP, MILSTAMP, and DSS documentations.

- (1) Displays the document number of the inquiry.
- (2) Displays the date of the latest LIF update.
- (3) Displays the date of the inquiry.
- (4) **DIC** *Document identifier code that established the record. X0 is used to denote a copy of the requisition which was passed to LCA by DAAS (AR 725-50).
- (5) **RIC** *Routing identifier code (supplement to DOD 4140.17M).
- (6) **M** *Media and status code (AR 725-50).
- (7) **NATL STK NR** *National stock number or other number.
- (8) **UI** *Unit of issue (AMDF).
- (9) **QTY** *Quantity.

- (10) **Document NR** *Document number.
- (11) **D** *Demand code (AR 725-50).
- (12) **SUPADD** *Supplementary address.
- (13) **S** *Signal code (AR 725-50).
- FC** *Fund code (AR 725-50).
- (14) **DIS** *1st position distribution code or type requirement code (AR 725-50).
- (15) **PRJ** *Project code (AR 725-50).
- (16) **IP** *Priority designator code.
- (17) **RDD** *Required delivery date, also denotes NMCS.
- (18) **AD** *Advice code (AR 725-50).
- (19) **CLS** First position of AMDF supply category of materiel code (SCMC), that is, class of supply for the NSN.
- (20) **AEC** Air eligibility code for the NSN (AMDF).
- (21) **MAT** First three positions of AMDF materiel category structure code (MATCAT).
- (22) **RICC** Reportable item control code for the NSN (AMDF).
- (23) **U/P** Unit price (AMDF).
- (24) **AREA** Original geographical area code of DODAAC as reported by central service point (CSP).

(25) **CMD** Command code of DODAAC (locally developed, app C).

(26) **CO/IN** Overseas corps code of CONUS installation code of DODAAC (app C). (Will be expanded to three-position organization codes found in AR 710-3, Asset and Transaction Reporting System.)

(27) **DSS** Direct support system indicator (local codes) are:
0 =non-DSS.

1 =Oversea requisitioner is DSS.

2 =Oversea (SUPADD) DODACC is DSS.

3, 4 or 5 =CONUS requisitioner DODAAC is DSS.

(28) **ALOC** Air line of communication code local codes are:

0 or 4 =Non-ALOC.

2, 6, or 8 =ALOC DODAAC.

(29) **ESTB** DAAS time of file—date establishing transaction received at LCA.

(30) **LUPD** Date of last update—processing date of the last transaction updating the record.

(31) **ISBO** First backorder date—date of first supply status transaction having a backorder status code.

(32) **1CXL** First cancellation request date of receipt of the first cancellation request.

(33) **R** The recoverability code is a one-position alphabetic code. This code identifies the level of maintenance that is allowed to dispose of the item when it can no longer be used (AMDF).

(34) **CHG** Unit of issue/NSN change indicator; local use denotes receipt of supply status codes BG(7), BH(8), or BJ(9).

(35) **INQ** Automatic inquiry requester code—local use code that causes LIF record to print whenever a transaction is processed to that record.

(36) **COMP** Date record completed. The record remains available for inquiry.

(37) **AREA-CHG** Effective date of geographic area change of DODAAC update transaction.

(38) **AREA** New geographic area code of DODAAC from CSP DODAAC update transaction. (A code in this field indicates the unit has moved at least once.) See appendix C. See item 37 above for effective date.

(39) **CO/IN** New overseas corps code/new CONUS installation code of DODAAC update transaction (app C). (Will be expanded to three-position organization codes found in AR 710-a, Asset Transaction Reporting System.)

(40) **RECON-ID** Reconciliation identification: locally assigned code. Codes other than zero indicate reconciliation with either retail activity and/or NICP.

(41) **SEG** Segment number—locally assigned to reflect partial actions numbered from 01–15.

(42) **POST** Latest transaction posting date: date transaction received at LCA.

(43) **QTY** **Quantity.

(44) **S** *Suffix code (AR 725–50).

(45) **NSN** **National stock number or part number.

(46) **UI** **Unit of issue (AMDF).

(47) **C** Class of supply (SCMC).

(48) **A** Air eligibility code (AEC) (AMDF).

(49) **X** **Cancellation request indicator from third position of DIC AC_ or AK_ of the cancellation request.

B **Backorder indicator from second position of B/O status code.

C Confirmed cancellation indicator:

0 =No confirmed cancellation

1 =Receipt of confirmed cancellation.

R Reject indicator:

0 =Not rejected.

1 =receipt of rejection status.

F Frustration indicator locally coded:

F =shipment frustrated.

T =attempting frustration.

U =unable to frustrate.

N =no attempt to frustrate.

B =computer generated by-pass.

(50) **ST** **Status code (AR 725–50).

(51) **TRNS** **Supply status transaction date (AR 725–50).

(52) **ESD** **Estimated shipping date (AR 725–50).

(53) **LKS** **Last known source of supply (current) (from supply transaction).

(54) **ORI** Previous source of supply (SOS).

(55) **SEG** Segment number (see 41 above).

(56) **MRO** Materiel release order date; transaction date of DIC AE_ with BA supply status code or DAAS time of filing (TOF) of DIC A5_(MRO).

(57) **DEP** **Shipping depot RIC from MRO (app C).

(58) **DENY** Denial date; DAAS time of file of DIC A6_. For GSA supplied material, no DIC A6_ is received. The transaction date of supply status received after the first BA status code is posted as the denial date.

(59) **SHPD** **Depot shipment date (DIC AS_).

(60) **M** **Mode of shipment (app C).

(61) **SHPMT TCN** **Shipment transportation control number (TCN), government bill of lading (GBL), or other control information (from shipment status AS_).

(62) **CRPODR** **Central receiving point receipt date for CONUS records or port of debarkation receipt date for overseas records (DIC TK4, TK6, or TK9).

(63) **SSAR** **Supply Support Activity (direct support unit) receipt date (DIC TK4, TK6, or TK9).

(64) **MIRP** **Master inventory record posting date.

(65) **R** Internal LCA code.

(66) **SEG** Segment number (see 41 above).

(67) **UMFPR** **Unit materiel fielding point (UMFP) receipt date (DIC BAY).

(68) **UMFPS** **Unit materiel fielding point ship date (DIC BAZ).

(69) **CCPR** **Consolidation and containerization point (CCP) receipt date (DIC BBC).

(70) **CCPS** **CCP ship date (DIC BBC).

(71) **A** ALOC code—internal LCA code that identifies ALOC shipments.

(72) **INTER TCN** **Intermediate TCN from BBC or BAZ.

(73) **CONS TCN** **Consolidated TCN from BBC.

(74) **SEG** Segment number (see 41 above).

(75) **POE** **Port of embarkation (app C) (DIC AS_, BBC, TAA, TTA, or TTG).

(76) **POER** **POE receipt date (DIC TAA, TTA, or TTG).

(77) **POEL** **POE lift date (DIC TAA, TTA, or TTG).

(78) **VOY-FLT** **Voyage or flight number (DIC TAA, TTA, or TTG).

(79) **POD** **Port of debarkation (app C) (DIC TAA, TTA, or TTG).

(80) **PODF** **POD forward date (DIC TK6 (Air) or TK9 (Surface)).

Input	LXXXXX Your password (6 position)	TCN Code	TCN# (14, 15, 16, or 17 position)
Output			
(1) W25N1482680954	(2) 14 POSITION KEY REQUEST	(3) 03 JAN 89	
(4) TCN W25N1482680954XX	(5) DIC BBC	(6) ESTB 8269	(7) LUPD 8276
	(8) CNSNEE WK4NP7	(9) M 0	(10) SHPD 0000
	(11) UMFPS 0000	(12) CRPR	(13) PCS 0001
	(14) WT 05735	(15) CU 0257	
(16) CCPS 8268	(17) POER 8271	(18) POEL 8273	(19) PODR 8274
(20) PODS 8275	(21) POE DOV	(22) POD FRF	(23) FLT NR ABA02F5
	(24) MNFST 04935	(25) ACFT NR 000454	(26) CNSNOR W25N14
	(27) BBPR 0000	(28) BBPS 0000	

ENTER HELP FIELD XXXX \ (WHERE XXXX REPRESENTS THE DATA FIELD YOU WANT DEFINED)

Figure 3-4. Individual data elements for TCN Inquiry response (found on the TDB)

Explanation of the individual data elements for TCN inquiry response (found on the TDB) by number

The data elements noted by one asterisk (*) are extracted from the MILSTAMP transaction that posts to the record. The data elements noted by two asterisks (**) are extracted from either the MILSTRIP or MILSTAMP transaction.

- (1) Displays the transportation control number of the inquiry.
- (2) Displays the number of positions input, either 14, 15, 16, or 17.
- (3) Displays the date of the inquiry.
- (4) TCN *Transportation control number.
- (5) DIC DIC from the transaction that established the record.
- (6) ESTB Date TCN record established.
- (7) LUPD Date the record was last updated.
- (8) CNSNEE Consignee DODAAC.
- (9) M **Mode used to ship the materiel from the storage site.
- (10) SHPD Date materiel was shipped from the storage site.
- (11) UMFPS Date materiel was shipped from the unit materiel fielding point.
- (12) CRPR Date a CONUS shipment was received at the installation central receiving point (CRP) (DIC TK4).
- (13) PCS *Number of pieces lifted under the TCN.
- (14) WT Weight of the shipment lifted under the TCN.
- (15) CU *Cubic measurement of the materiel lifted under the TCN.

(16) CCP Date outbound materiel was received at the consolidation and containerization point (CCP) (DIC BBC).

(17) POER **Date the shipment was received at the port of embarkation (POE) (DIC TAA, TTA, or TTG).

(18) POEL *POE lift date—date the aircraft or vessel departed the POE (DIC, TAA, TTA, or TTG).

(19) PODR *POD receipt date—date the shipment was received at the POD (DIC, TAA, TTA, or TTG).

(20) PODS *Date the shipment was forwarded from the POD (DIC TK6 or TK9).

(21) POE **Code of the POE (DIC AS, BBC, TAA, TTA, or TTG).

(22) POD *Code of the POD (DIC TAA, TTA, or TTG).

(23) FLT NR/VOY NR *Dual field—either the flight number of an air shipment or the voyage number of a surface shipment (DIC, TAA, TTA, or TTG).

(24) MNFST/CARRIER *Dual field—either the air cargo manifest number for the flight or carrier code for the voyage (DIC, TAA, TTA, or TTG).

(25) ACFT NR/CNTR NR *Dual field—either the air cargo tail number for the flight or the surface container number for the voyage (DIC, TAA, TTA, or TTG).

(26) CNSNOR *Shipper DODAAC for the flight.

(27) BBPR **Break bulk point receipt.

(28) BBPS **Break bulk point shipped.

Information/Report	Access Mode			
	Voice	Remote terminal	DDN	AUTOBEN batch
Document number inquiry				
Complete LIF record	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Abbreviated LIF record	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ammunition record	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
MRDB record	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Transportation control number inquiry				
TDS	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
ATC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
ATD	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
DSS reports				
Commander's summary	No	Yes	Yes	No
DODAAC IDAPR	No	Yes	Yes	No
Summary IDAPR	No	Yes	Yes	No
Insit/Intheater document numbers	No	Yes	Yes	No
SSA document numbers	No	Yes	Yes	No
Document numbers retired W/O DGS	No	Yes	Yes	No
FMP-TPF reports				
UMFP on hand	No	Yes	Yes	No
Status report	No	Yes	Yes	No
DODAAC summary	No	Yes	Yes	No
Aging backorder	No	Yes	Yes	No
Source of supply summary	No	Yes	Yes	No
TCN intransit visibility	No	Yes	Yes	No
Unshipped non-backorderd	No	Yes	Yes	No
Excessive intransit time from depot	No	Yes	Yes	No

Figure 3-5. Matrix of LCA Information/reports and associated access mode

LXXXXX	HELP
Input: Your password (6 positions)	code
The input formats for reports available from the LCA computer dial-up are printed out if you enter the data as follows.	
If you enter	The LCA will provide the information below:
XXXXXX HELP CONTACTS	LCA point of contact telephone numbers.
XXXXXX HELP AUTODIN	10 pages of instruction for AUTODIN customers.
XXXXXX HELP DON	11 pages of instruction for DDN customers.
XXXXXX HELP DIAL-IN	13 pages of instructions for dial-in customers.
XXXXXX HELP INFO	General information about file/system changes.
XXXXXX HELP NOTICES	Information about computer downtime, etc.
XXXXXX HELP FORMATS	1 page of examples for all inquiry formats.
XXXXXX HELP DON	Document number and TCN inquiry formats: Ammunition Record (AMO). Complete LIF Record (LLL). Retrograde status-Revised April 88 (MRP), 14, 15, 16 or 17 position TCN (TCH, ATC, ATD).
XXXXXX HELP DSS	DSS Reports Inquiry Formats: IDAPR (IDA). Commander's Summary Reports (XOD). Document numbers administratively retired without DSS (DSS). ***** (high time processing) ***** In-theater/installation processing (ITP). Document numbers for SSA processing (SSA).
XXXXXX HELP FMP-TPF	Force Modernization Report Formats: UMFP on Hand (MFP). Status Report (STA). DODAAC Summary (DOD). Aging Backorder (AGE). Source of Supply Summary (SOS). TCN Intransit Visibility (TIV). Unshipped Non-Backordered (NON). Excessive Intransit Time From Depot (EID).
XXXXXX HELP LIN-NIN	Supply Classes II and VII for CONUS Reports Formats: Line Item Number Inquiry Format (LIN). National Item ID-Number Inquiry Format (NIN). (Shows active file status for supply classes II, and VII for CONUS installations only.)
XXXXXX HELP FIELD	XXXX Definition of Report Heading Field Names. (XXXX) represents the heading name to be defined, or explained. When entering a heading name that includes a slash (i.e., CO/IN), convert the slash to a hyphen or to a space (i.e., CO-IN or CO IN).

Figure 3-6. Dial-up "HELP" feature format

LXXXXX	LIF	XXXXX
Input: Your password	code	DOC NO.
(6 positions)		(14 positions)

Output:

LATEST LIF UPDATE WAS (DATE)

0001 EA 1680-01W615407 WT4XBL90040001 ESTB 9010 BY A05 B17 PRJ NSK

0001 EA HAS BV STATUS FROM B17 ON 9035 ESD IS 9120 STOCK NUMBER SUPPLIED 1680-01-1735731

Note:

1. Inquiry code "LLL" provides the complete Logistic Intelligence File record; code "LIF" provides the latest status only.

Figure 3-7. Reply to code "LIF" format showing latest status on the LIF

Figure 3–8. Explanation of AMMO DON/TCN data elements by number.

The data elements noted by one asterisk (*) are extracted from the MILSTAMP transaction that posts to the record. The data elements noted by two asterisks (**) are extracted from either the MILSTRIP or MILSTAMP transaction.

(1) through 73. See figure 3–3 for an explanation of individual LIF data elements.

(74) SEG Segment number—locally assigned to reflect partial actions numbered from 01–15.

(75) POE **Port of embarkation (DIC AS_, BBC, TAA, TTA, or TTG).

(76) POD **Port of debarkation (DIC, TAA, TTA, or TTG).

(77) POER **POE lift date (DIC TAA, TTA, or TTG).

(78) POEL ** POE lift date (DIC TAA, TTA, or TTG).

(79) VOY–FLT **Voyage of flight number (DIC TAA, TTA, or TTG). Dual field. Either the voyage number of a surface shipment or the flight number from MAC.

(80) MNFST *Military Airlift Command (MAC) manifest reference number (DIC TAA).

(81) ACFTNR *MAC aircraft number (DIC TAA).

(82) CNSNOR Shipping activity DOCAAC.

(83) CMDTY *Commodity code.

(84) TAC Transportation account code (MILSTAMP VOL II).

(85) BBPR **Break bulk point receipt (DIC BEF).

(86) BBPS **Break bulk point shipped (DIC BEF).

(87) SEG Segment number (see 41 above).

(88) ETA *Estimate date of arrival at POE.

(89) GBL NR Government bill of lading.

(90) through 94. ORG CAR **Original carrier through fifth carrier transporting to POE (AR 725–50).

(95) CAR–TR–NR **Trailer number (AR 725–50).

(96) SEG Segment number (see 41 above).

(97) LOT NR **Ammo lot number(s) (DIC BEH or TE7) (AR 725–50).

(98) NET EXP WT *Net explosive weight (DIC TE7).

(99) through 101. PC–WT–CU **Applicable to pieces, weight, and cube per lot (DIC TE7 or BEV).

(102) LOT QTY **Total lot quantity (DIC BEH)(AR725–50).

(103) DODIC *DOD identification code (DIC TE6).

(104) RDCT *Round count (DIC TE6).

(105) QTY SHP ** Quantity shipped (DIC BEV) (AR 725–50).

Ammo DDN/TCN Inquiry Linkage

Inquiry format applicable to AUTODIN, DDN, Dial-up or Silent 700

Input: AMO WX3JRP90863500

(1)	(2)	(3)		
WX3JRP90863500	LATEST UPDATE OF LIF WAS	12 JAN 89		
(4) (5) (6)	(7)	(8) (9) (10)	(11) (12)	(13) (14)
DEC RIC M	NATL STK NR	UI QTY	DOCUMENT NR	D SUPADD SFC DIS
BE9 B14 S	1377M182	EA 00004	WX3KRP90863500	R WR4HAC MGA
(15) (16) (17) (18)	(19)	(20) (21) (22)	(23)	(24) (25) (26) (27) (28)
PRJ IP RDO AD CLS	AEC	MAT RICC	U/P	AREA CMD CO/IN DSS ALOC
02	2L 0	0 MK1 0	0004249	KS K 00 0 0
(29) (30) (31) (32) (33)	(34) (35) (36) (37)	(38) (39)	(40)	
ESTB LUPD ISBO ICXL	R	CHG INQ	COMP AREA-CHG	AREA CO/IN RECON-ID
9090 9136 0000 0000	0	8 0	9205 0000	00 00 0
(41) (42) (43) (44)	(45)	(46) (47) (48) (49)	(50) (51) (52) (53) (54)	
SEG POST QTY S	MSN	UI C A	XBCRF ST TRMS ESD LKS ORI	
01 9136 00004	1377007561384	EA 5 1	00000 BA 9093 0000	B14 000
(55) (56) (57) (58)	(59) (60)	(61)	(62) (63) (64) (65)	
SEG MRD DEP DENY	SHPD M	SHPMT TCN	CRPODR SSAR MIRP R	
01 9093 BRD 0000	9120 A	WX3JRP90863500XX	0000 0000 0000 3	
(66) (67) (68) (69) (70) (71)	(72)	(73)		
SEG UMFPF UMFPF CCPR CCPS	A	INTER TCN	CONS TCN	
01 0000 0000 0000 0000	1	000000000000000000	0000000000000000	
(74) (75) (76) (77) (78)	(79) (80) (81) (82) (83) (84) (85) (86)			
SEG POE POD POER POEL	VOY-FLT MNFST ACFTNR	CNSNR	CMDTY TAC	BBPR BBPS
01 SUU HIK 9127 9130	P8POBK3 05776 067958	W25G19 35A	A205 0000	0000
(87) (88) (89)	(90)	(91)	(92)	(93) (94) (95)
SEG ETA GBL NR	ORG CAR	2ND CAR	3RD CAR	4TH CAR 5TH CAR CAR-TR-NR
01 0000 S7233890	RNGR	0000	0000	0000 0000000000
(96) (97)	(98)	(99) (100) (101) (102)	(103) (104) (105)	
SEG LOT NR	NET EXP WT	PC WT CU	LOT QTY DODIC RDCT QTY SHP	
01 WKD060005-009	00000	0000 0000 0000	0000000000 M182 00000 0000001	

Figure 3-8. Ammunition Record with field definitions

INPUT

** LXXXXXX ATC W25N1481547879 LCACPU

OUTPUT

** YOUR REQUEST INDICATES 14 POSITION TCN **SEARCH WAS MADE USING 14 POS KEY

W25N148154787XXX CLEARED FOR AIR ACF FILE ACCESSED 22 DEC 88 1344 PST

Figure 3-9. TCN inquiry to ACF file for air clearance

INPUT

** LXXXXX ATD W25N1481547879

OUTPUT

** YOUR REQUEST INDICATES 14 POSITION TCN **SEARCH WAS MADE USING 14 POS KEY
W25N1481547879XXX CLEARED FOR AIR TDB FILE ACCESSED 22 DEC 88 1349 PST

DIC	FSC	CONSIGNOR	CMY	HNDG	DIM	POE	POD	M	PK	TCN
TX2	2590	W25N14	V	Z	A	DOV	FRF	A	PT	W25N1481547879XXX
CONSIGNEE	PRI	RDD	PROJ	DATE	SHPD	ETA	TAC	PCS	WEIGHT	CUBE
WK4FOV	J		NSL		R55	1	A927	0001	03671	0341
NSN						NOUN PT RS879				
MISC										

Figure 3-10. TCN Inquiry to ACF file for complete ACF record

LXXXXX DOD I _ _

FORCE MODERNIZATION PACKAGING														SET	01
TOTAL PACKAGE FIELDING														OF	XX
(FMP-TPF)														DD	MM YY
PROJECT CODE SUMMARY BY DODAAC															
AS OF DD MMMMM YYYY															
CAT 1 LEV 1															
INTNS															
TOT	TOT			NET	B/O	OTH	MRO		FR	MFP	MFP	MFP	MFP%	TOT%	
DODAAC	RQNS	ACTS	CXL	REJ	ACTS	ST	ST	REL	SHPD	DEP	REC	SHPD	BYP	FILL	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	
WXXXXX	9	9		2	7				7			7		100	
COLUMN:		(2)	=	(3) + (4) + (5)											
		(5)	=	(2) - ((3) + (4))	=	(6) + (7) + (8) + (9)									
		(9)	=	(10) + (11) + (12) + (13)											
		(14)	=	100((11) / (5))											
		(15)	=	100((11) + (12) + (13)) / (5)											

Figure 3-11. Project Code Summary by DODAAC (Inquiry code "DOD")

XXXXX SOS I _ _

```

                                FORCE MODERNIZATION PACKAGING
                                TOTAL PACKAGE FIELDING
                                (FMP-TPF)
                                PROJECT CODE SUMMARY BY SOURCE
                                AS OF DD MMMMM YYYY
                                CAT 1  LEV 1
                                INTNS
SOS  TOT  TOT  CXL  REJ  NET  B/O  DTH  MRO  FR  MFP  MFP  MFP  MFP%  TOT%
      RQNS ACTS  (3)  (4)  ACTS ST  ST  REL  SHPD DEP  REC  SHPD BYPS FILL FILL
      (1)  (2)  (3)  (4)  (5) (6) (7) (8)  (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15)
B14
B16      9      9      2      7      7      7      100
B17
AKZ
B64
A12
B46
GSA
DLA
OTHER
COLUMN:  (2) = (3) + (4) + (5)
          (5) = (2) - ((3) + (4)) = (6) + (7) + (8) + (9)
          (9) = (10) + (11) + (12) + (13)
          (14) = 100((11) / (5))
          (15) = 100((11) + (12) + (13)) / (5)

```

Figure 3-12. Project Code Summary by Source (inquiry code "SOS")

LXXXXX EID I _ _ WXXXXX

```

                                FORCE MODERNIZATION PACKAGING
                                TOTAL PACKAGE FIELDING
                                (FMP-TPF)
                                EXCESSIVE INTRANSIT TIME FROM DEPOT
                                AS OF DD MMMMM YYYY
                                CAT 1  LEV 1
PROJECT CODE I
WEAPON SYSTEM/MODEL
DODAAC WXXXXX-GY
DEP
RIC  STOCK NUMBER  REQN NR W/SFX  SUPADD  SHIPMENT TCN  SHIP  MODE  INTR
BQS  6625000815840 WXXXXXXXXXXXXX WXXXXX  0800U96273F600XX XXXX  Y  XXXX

```

Figure 3-13. Excessive Intransit Time From Depot (inquiry code "EID")

LXXXXX AGE I _ _ WXXXXX

```

                                FORCE MODERNIZATION PACKAGING
                                TOTAL PACKAGE FIELDING
                                (FMP-TPF)
                                AGING BACKORDERS
                                AS OF DD MMMMM YYYY
                                CAT 1  LEV 1
PROJECT CODE I
WEAPON SYSTEM/MODEL
DODAAC WXXXXX-GY
SOS  STOCK NUMBER  RQN NO W/SUFFIX  SUPADD  RQN  PARTIAL  STAT  1ST BO  EST SHP
N35  6210012240199 WXXXXX6335A124 WXXXXX  QTY  QTY  CODE  DATE  DATE  AGE
                        1      1      BB   6336  8365  250

```

Figure 3-14. Aging Backorders (inquiry code "AGE")

LXXXXX NON I _ _ WXXXXX

PROJECT CODE I		WEAPON SYSTEM/MODEL		DODAAC WXXXXX-GY		SOS STOCK NUMBER		RQN NO W/SUFFIX		SUPADD		RQN PARTIAL		REJ		CANC		OTH		TRANS		NO	
N52		XXXXXXXXXXXXXX		WXXXXXXXXXXXXXX		WXXXXX		QTY		QTY		CODE		CODE		ST		DATE		ST			
								1		1		CJ						6337					

FORCE MODERNIZATION PACKAGING
TOTAL PACKAGE FIELDING
(FMP-TPF)
STATUS CODE REPORT (OTHER THAN BACKORDER)
AS OF DD MMMMM YYYY
CAT 1 LEV 1

SET 01
OF XX
DD MMM YY

Figure 3-15. Status Code Report (Other Than Backorder) (inquiry code "NON")

LXXXXX TIV I _ _ WXXXXX

PROJECT CODE I		WEAPON SYSTEM/MODEL		DODAAC WXXXXX GY		UMF POINT TCN		CONSOLIDATED TCN		MFPS		CCPS		POEL		POE		VOY/FLT		POD		CRPODR	
WXXXXX72045000XXX		W800077207A065XX		7205		7207		7210		XXX		XXXXXXX		XXX		7225							

FORCE MODERNIZATION PACKAGING
TOTAL PACKAGE FIELDING
(FMP-TPF)
TCN INTRANSIT VISIBILITY
AS OF DD MMMMM YYYY
CAT 1 LEV 1

SET 01
OF XX
DD MMM YY

Figure 3-16. TCN Intransit Visibility (inquiry code "TIV")

LXXXXX MFP I _ _ WXXXXX

PROJECT CODE I		WEAPON SYSTEM/MODEL		DODAAC WXXXXX-GY		SOS STOCK NUMBER		RQN NO W/SFX		SUPADD		BASE		SEG		SHIPMENT TCN		DEP		MFPR	
XXX		2610002628677		WXXXXXXXXXXXXXX		WXXXXX		00001		00001		W62G2TBC0789657		AQ5		7217					

FORCE MODERNIZATION PACKAGING
TOTAL PACKAGE FIELDING
(FMP-TPF)
UMFP ON-HAND
AS OF DD MMMMM YYYY
CAT 1 LEV 1

SET 01
OF XX
DD MMM YY

Figure 3-17. UMFP On-Hand (inquiry code "MFP")

LXXXXX STA 1_ _ WXXXXX

FORCE MODERNIZATION PACKAGING TOTAL PACKAGE FIELDING (FMP-TPF) STATUS REPORT AS OF DD MMMMM YYYY CAT 1 LEV 1										SET 01 OF XX DD MM YY
PROJECT CODE 1 WEAPON SYSTEM/MODEL DODAAC WXXXXX-GY										
NSN	RQN W/SFX	SOS	QTY	QTY	ST	RIC	DATE	ESD	UMFPRUMFPS	EVENT BEYOND
1005013645100	WXXXXX7199F100	B14	00001	00001	BA	BR4	7205	7203	7207 7310	UMFPS POEL

Figure 3-18. Status Report (inquiry code "STA")

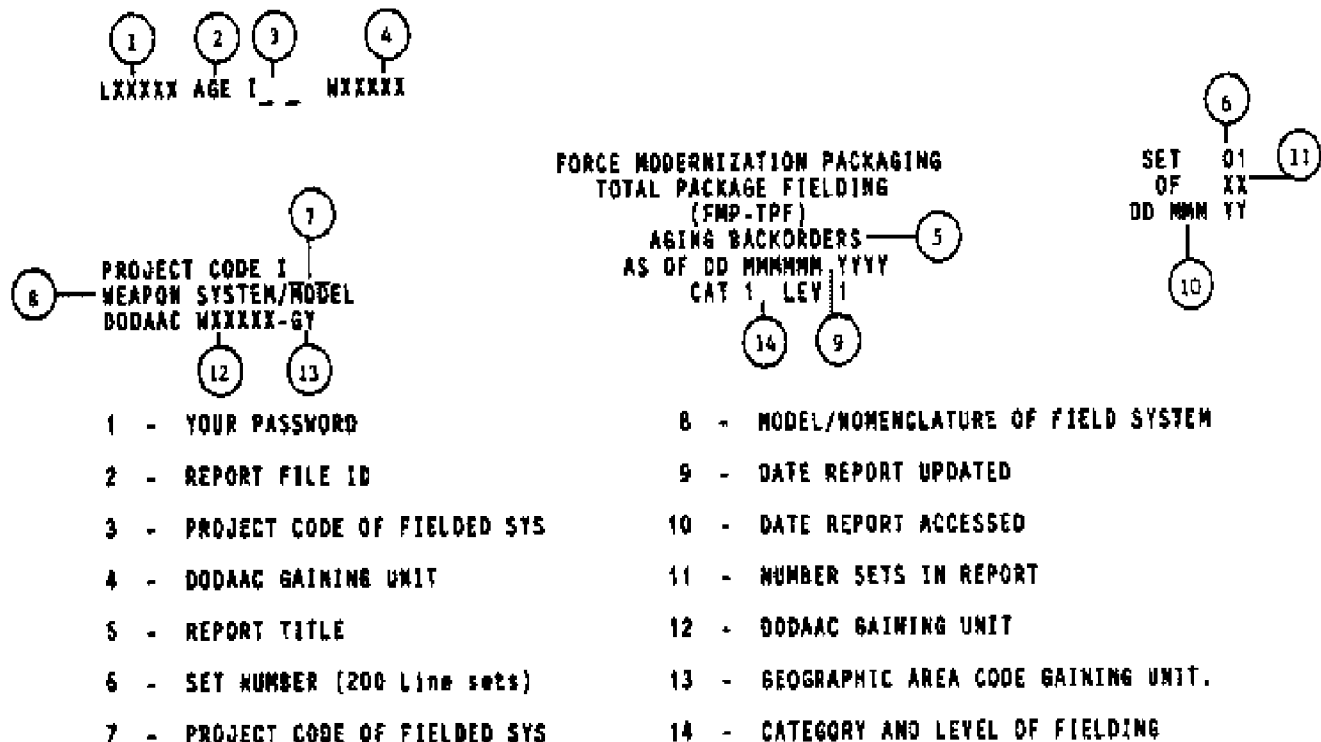


Figure 3-19. Header data elements for remote terminal response reports

Your Password
1-6

IDA
8-10

DODAAC (minus service Code W)
12-16

LXXXXX IDA W00000

SUBJ W00000 10 INF DIV 999 MTBN(NSL) FT SUNNY POINT

-IDAPR SEP 89

SEP AVG				6 MONTH AVG			
W/O LIMIT				W/O LIMIT			
W/LIMIT				W/LIMIT			
(AO- THRU DAAS ONLY) NR				NR			
AVG				AVG			
PD 01-03	ASL	31	3.2	31	3.2	123	4.0
	NSL	106	3.3	106	3.3	730	4.2
PD 04-08	ASL	8	3.3	8	3.3	72	6.6
	NSL	41	3.5	41	3.5	307	4.4
PD 09-15	ASL	51	3.1	51	3.1	637	4.2
	NSL	229	3.3	229	3.3	1666	4.0
ALL PD	ASL	90	3.2	90	3.2	832	4.4
	NSL	376	3.3	376	3.3	2703	4.1
CRP PROCESSING							
PD 01-03			63	1.1		398	1.2
PD 04-08			22	1.0		203	1.1
PD 09-15			151	1.0		983	1.1
ALL PD			236	1.0		1584	1.1
SSA PROCESSING							
PD 01-03		40	6.0	39	5.0	457	5.5
PD 04-08		8	11.9	7	3.3	208	6.8
PD 09-15		89	3.5	88	3.2	1070	6.2
ALL PD		137	4.7	134	3.7	1735	6.1
TOTAL OST INCL 80				285 36.2			
TOTAL OST WITHOUT 80				NSL ----ASL----			
PD 01-03		60	11	12.0		637	95
PD 01-08		15	4	20.8		279	41
PD 09-15		121	32	20.7		1477	452
ALL PD		196	47	18.7		2393	588
				3300 29.4			

** RECORDS ARE RETIRED BASED ON CRITERIA FOUND IN DA PAM 700-30.

DSS INPUT DATA

MIR UPDATE

NUMBER OF RECORDS RETIRED ** 687
NUMBER RETIRED BY D6S/DWA 610
PERCENT RETIRED BY D6S/DWA 88.8

SSA RECEIPT

NR RECORDS WITH SSA RECEIPT DATE 332
PERCENT WITH SSA RECEIPT DATE 48.3

HI PRI ASL AND NSL REQUISITIONS

	SEP	6 MONTH
NUMBER OF ASL AND NSL REQNS	466	3535
NUMBER OF ASL REQNS	90	832
PERCENT OF PD 01-08 ASL REQNS	43.3	23.4
PERCENT OF PD 01-08 ASL & NSL REQNS	39.9	34.9
PERCENT OF PD 01-15 NSL REQNS	80.7	76.5

NUMBER OF D6S/DWA:

RETURNED IN MONTH 334
DUPLICATES NOT PROCESSED
BLANK MIRP DATES
NON NUMERIC MIRP DATES
MIRP DATES OLDER THAN 6 MONTHS
MIRP DATE IN APR 89
MIRP DATE IN MAY 89
MIRP DATE IN JUN 89
MIRP DATE IN JUL 89
MIRP DATE IN AUG 89 87
MIRP DATE IN SEP 89 247
USED IN CURRENT MONTH 285

Note: DSS Summary Reports can be obtained by entering 9 and the report number in cc 12-16. Report numbers are located in appendix D.

Figure 3-20. Individual DSS Activity Performance Report

Input Your password XOD DODAAC (with service code)
 1-6 8-10 12-17

Output

LXXXXX XOD DODAAC
 COMMANDER'S SUMMARY REPORT (DODAAC)

SEGMENT	(JAN) (MON)		(FEB) (MON)		(MAR) (MON)		(6 MON AVG)	
	NR	AVG	NR	AVG	NR	AVG	NR	AVG
INT	1406	3.0	1350	3.2	1413	2.8	7911	3.0

Note:
 SSA and OST segments included.

Figure 3-21. Commander's Summary Report (inquiry code "XOD")

LXXXXX ITP WK4U8C D31
 RECORDS WITH HIGH IN-THEATER PROCESSING TIME 17 OCT 89
 SEPTEMBER 1989 DODAAC: WK4U8C SELECTION CODE: B31

DOCUMENT NR	SIG	SUPAAD	SOS	NSN	PROJ	DATE ESTAB	ITP TIME
PD 09-15 (NSL)							
WK4UCA12345678	L	WK4U8C	S9T	8415002271222	NSL	6264	186
WK4U8816815723	L	WK4U8C	S9T	8470010928499	ELP	6265	147
WK4UC635161206	L	WK4U8C	GSA	7520002238000	NSL	6252	101
WK4UC635161303	L	WK4U8C	B14	4930011194030	NSL	6252	101

Figure 3-22. Document numbers for high time intheater/installation processing

LXXXXX SSA W54NTR B31
 RECORDS WITH HIGH SSA PROCESSING TIME 17 OCT 89
 SEPTEMBER 1989 DODAAC: W54NTR SELECTION CODE: D31

DOCUMENT NR	SHIPMENT TCN	DEPS	CRPR	SSAR	MIRP	SSA TIME
PD 09-15 (SURFACE)						
W54NTR6121AAA2	W626G2R8C0181487	6154	6161	6161	6256	095
W54NTR6198AAAK	W54NTR6195AAA3XX	6204	6211	6211	6268	057
W54NTR6223AABP	W54NTR6223AABPXX	6227	6234	6234	6251	017
W54NTR6202AAA9	W54NTR6202AAA9CX	6256	6248	6248	6258	010

Figure 3-23. Document numbers for high time SSA processing

LXXXXX D6S W330W7 E21

DETAILED LIST OF RECORDS RETIRED WITHOUT A D6S 26 SEP 89 (CONUS)							
SEPTEMBER 1989		DODAAC: W330W7			SELECTION CODE: E21		
DOCUMENT NR	SHIPMENT TCN	DEPOT SHIP	CRPR	SSAR	RQN QTY	QTY SHPD	COMP DATE
PD 04-08 (ASL)							
W33QW781530011	033QW781530011AX	8161	0000	0000	00060	00008	8267
W33QW781530021		0000	0000	0000	00122	00002	8267
W33QW781530021	0GN0001J114736XX	8155	0000	0000	00122	00120	8267
W33QW781530022	0A0004U07615410	8155	0000	0000	00098	00002	8267

Figure 3-24. Document numbers for records retired without a D6S

(Letterhead)

(Date)

(Office symbol) (MARKS number)

MEMORANDUM FOR Commander, USAMC Logistic Control Activity, ATTN: AMXLC-I, Bldg. 650, Presidio of San Francisco, CA 94129-6900

SUBJECT: Request for LCA Query/Response (Q/R) Password

In accordance with DA PAM 700-30, para 3-11, request approval for LCA Q/R password assignment to the following (unit) (activity):

- a. (MACOM).
- b. (DODAAC).
- c. (UIC).
- d. (City and state (CONUS) or city and country (OCONUS)).
- e. (Installation) (Baracks).
- f. (Bldg. no).
- g. (Corps) (Division).
- h. (Brigade) (Regiment) (Group).
- i. (Battalion) (Squadron).
- j. (Company) (Battery) (Troop) (Detachment).
- k. (Staff directorate) (Staff division).
- l. (Branch) (Section).
- m. (Telephone numbers---AUTOVON and commercial).
- n. (Office symbol).
- o. (DDN mailbox address).
- p. (Terminal area security officer (TASO)) (Name, grade, and phone).
- q. (Alternate TASO) (Name, grade, and phone).
- r. (Official military mailing address).

(Signature block of Commander or individual authorized to sign for the Commander)

Figure 3-25. Sample memorandum requesting an LCA Q/R password

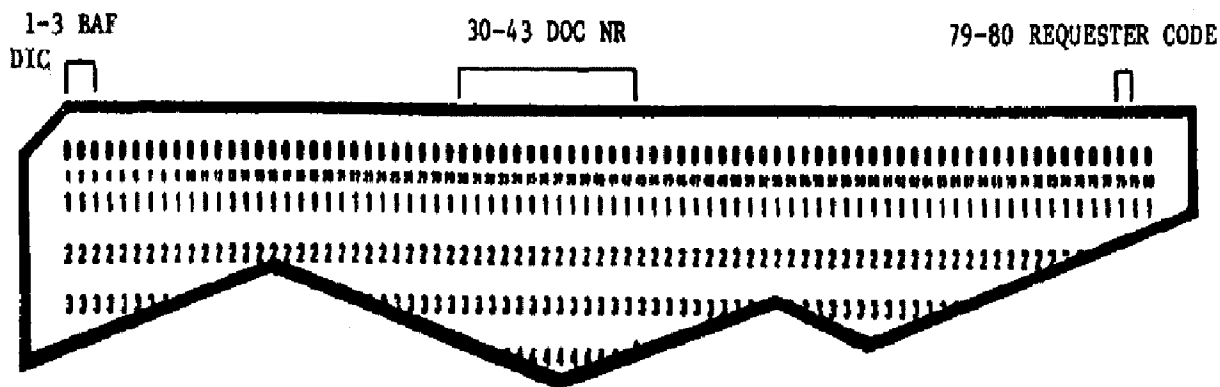


Figure 3-26. Document number inquiries format

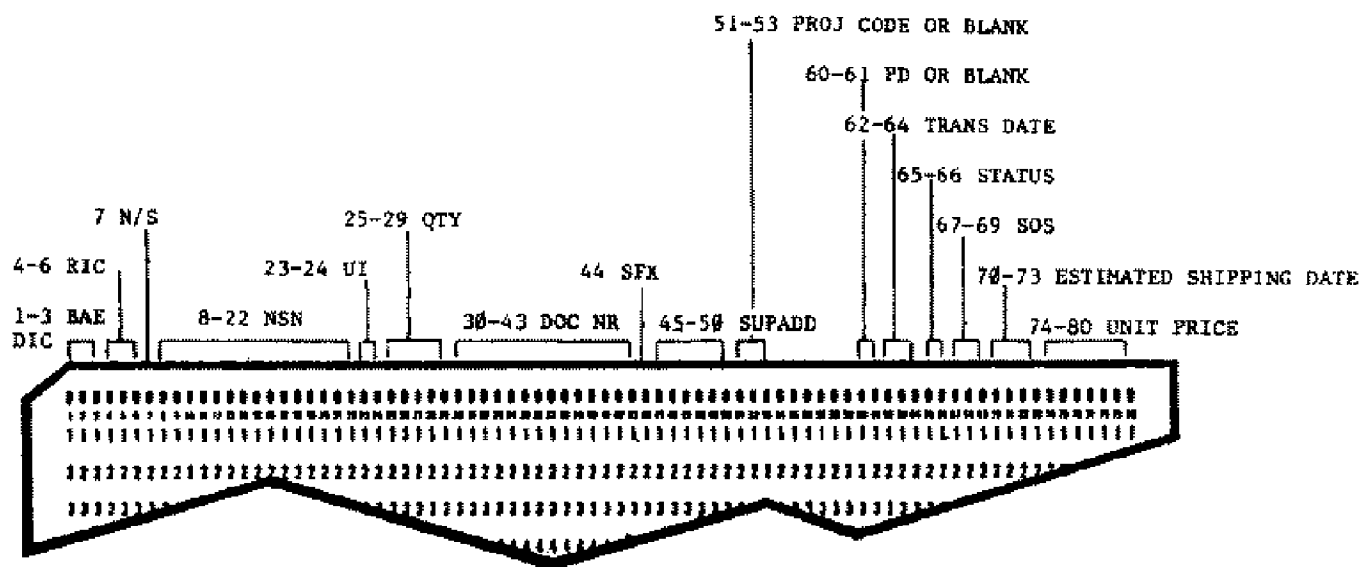


Figure 3-27. Supply status card format (for response to "BAF")

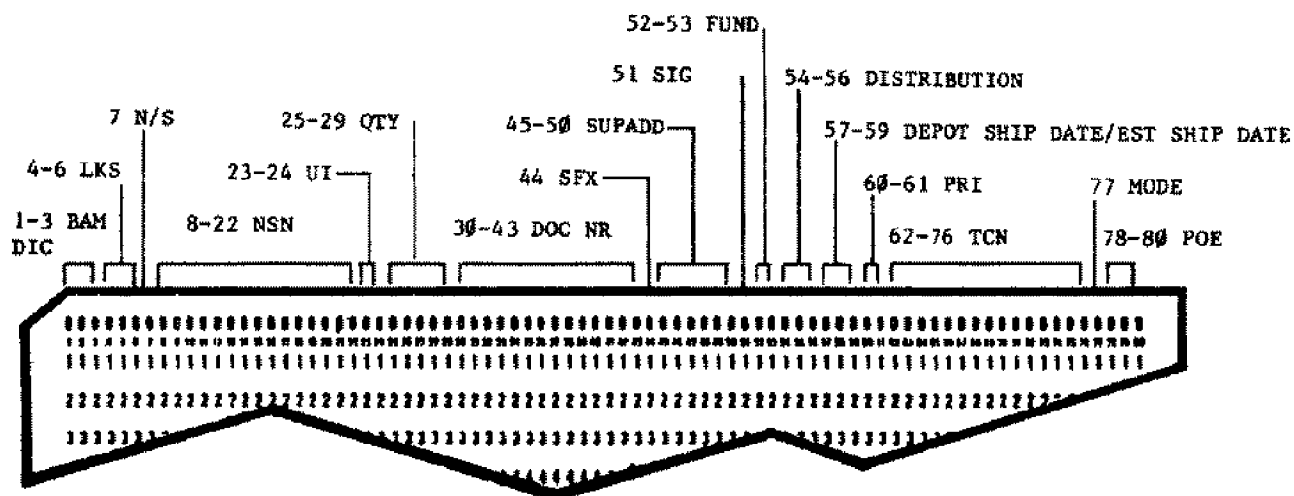


Figure 3-28. Materiel released format (for response to "BAF")

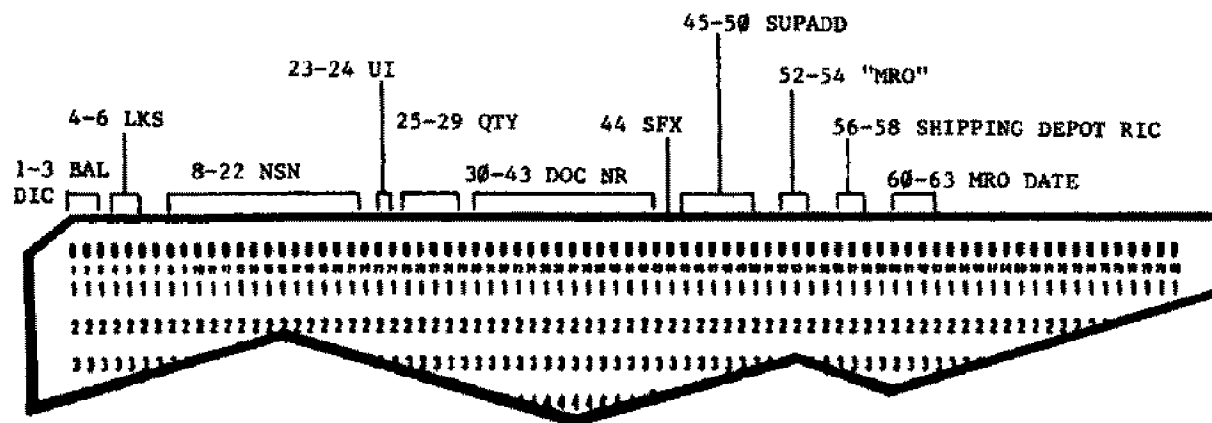
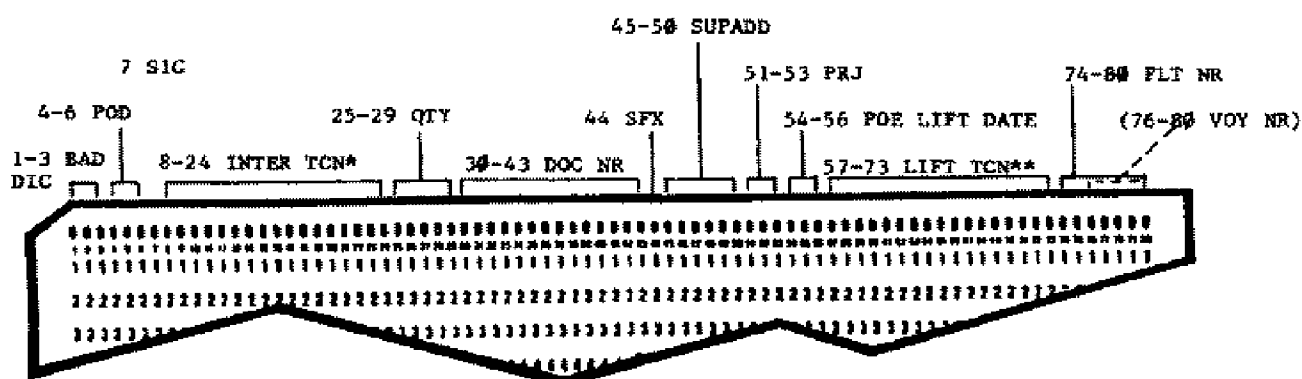


Figure 3-29. Shipment status format (for response to "BAF")



*If present.

** Van or pallet TCN entered if consolidated; shipment unit TCN if not consolidated.

Figure 3-30. Lift status format (for response to "BAT")

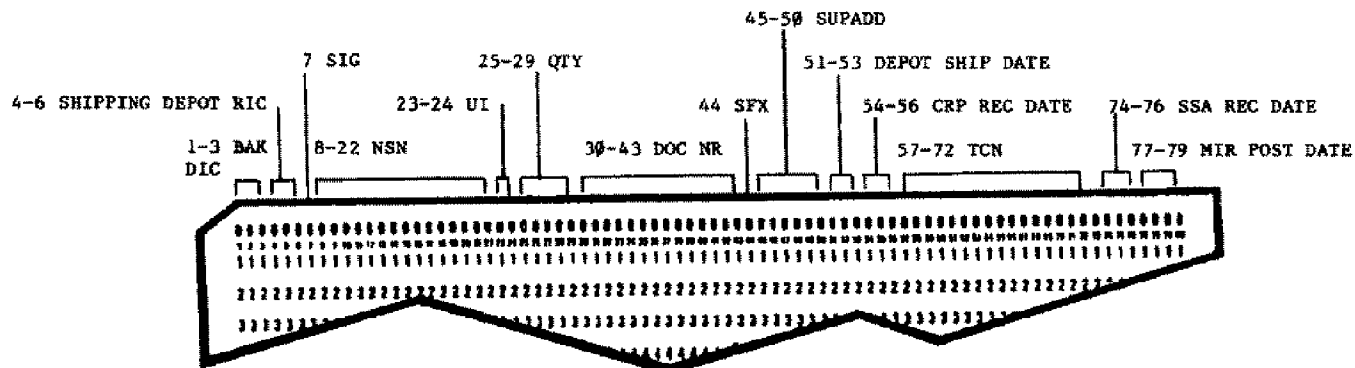
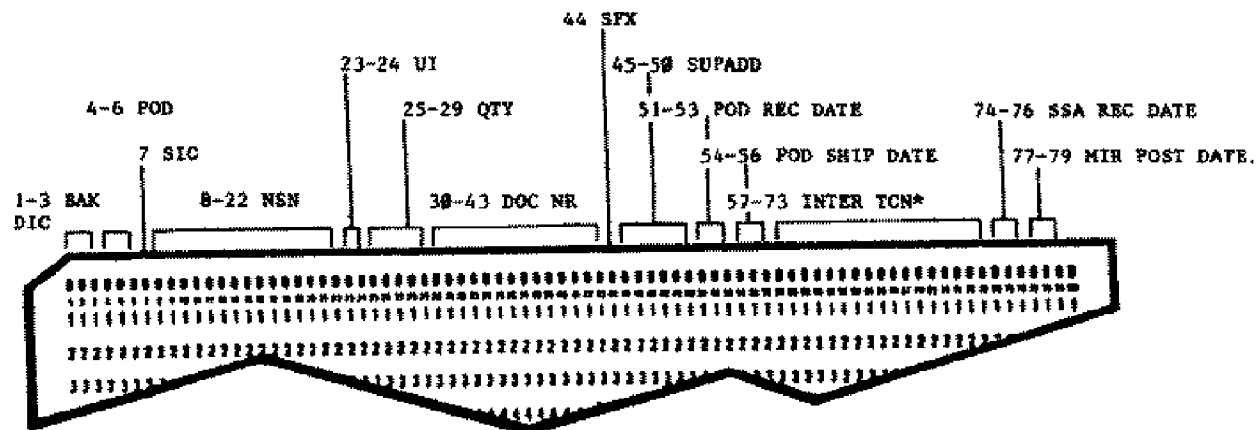
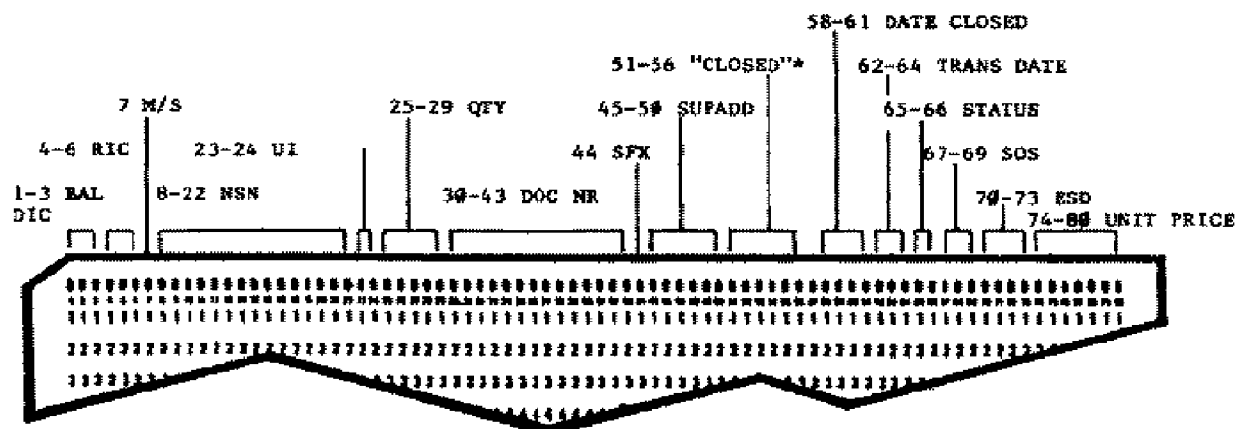


Figure 3-31. Received at CONUS installation format (for response to "BAF")



*Intermediate TCN entered if consolidated, shipment unit TCN if not consolidated.

Figure 3-32. Received or intransit within oversee command format (for response to "BAF")



*Caution: The administrative closing of these records is due to suspected errors or lack of data.

Figure 3-33. Closed format (response to "BAF")

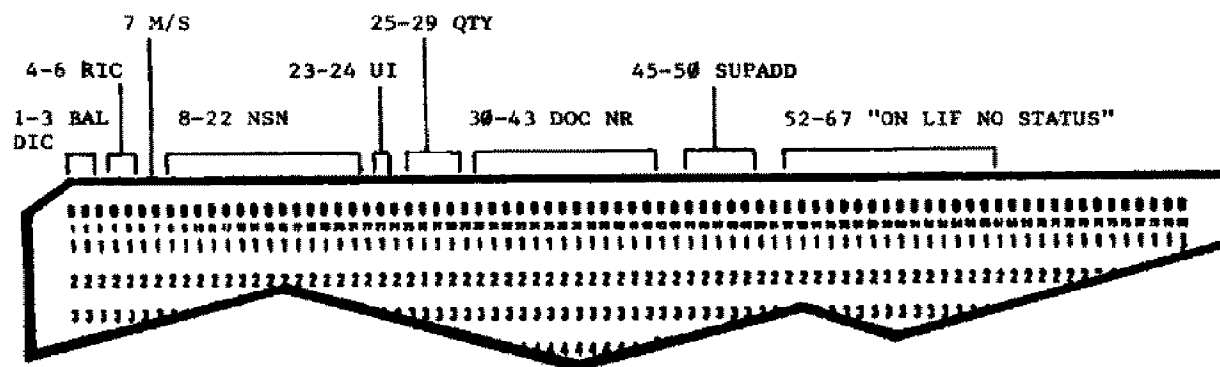


Figure 3-34. On LIF no status format (response to "BAF")

1-3 BAL
DIC

30-43 DOC NR 45-54 "NOT ON LIF"

Figure 3-35. Not on LIF format (for response to "BAF")

1-3 BAT
DIC

30 SVC CODE or BLANK

31-46 TCN*

79-80 REQUESTER CODE

*Do not substitute a document number for a TCN when using "BAT" system.

Document numbers used in the "BAF" system are described in paragraph 3-15.

Figure 3-36. Transportation control number inquiries format

1-3 BAL
DIC

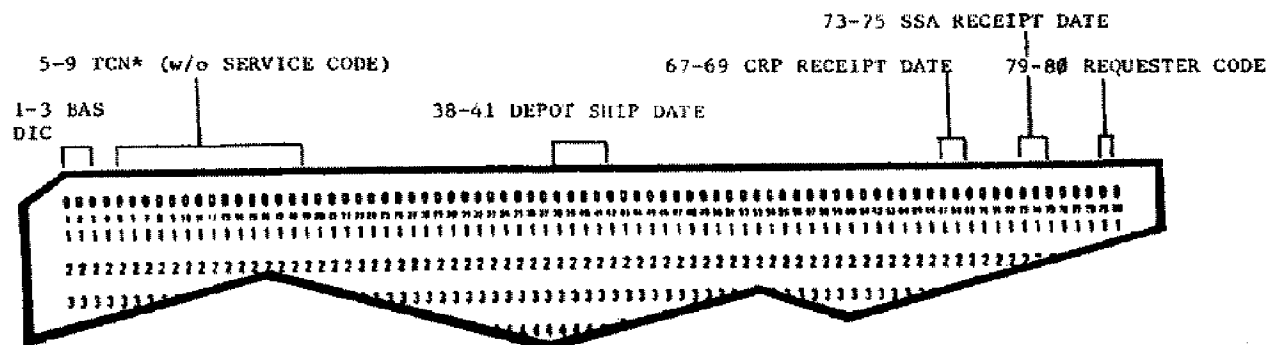
5-19 TCN*

45-54 "NOT ON LIF"

79-80 REQUESTER CODE

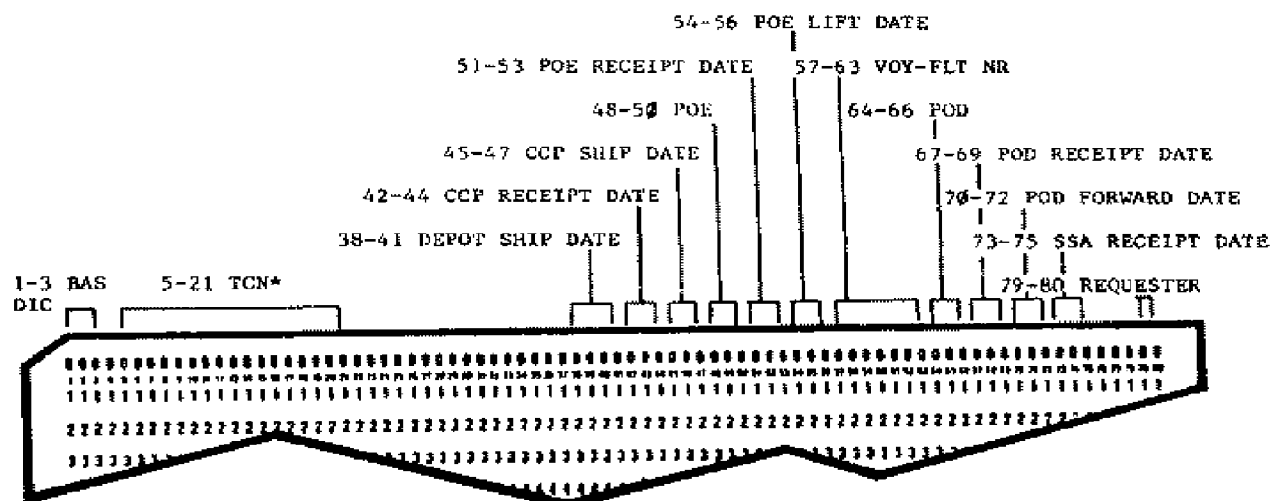
* Inquiry TCN - cc 5 may be zero only if shipment status has been posted.

Figure 3-37. Not on LIF format (for response to "BAT")



*Inquiry TCN - cc 5 may be zero only if the shipment status has been posted.

Figure 3-38. LIF status (CONUS) format (for response to "BAT")



*Inquiry TCN - cc 5 may be zero only if shipment status has posted.

Figure 3-39. LIF status (overseas) format (for response to "BAT")

Chapter 4 Continental United States (CONUS) Logistics Intelligence File (LIF) Reports

4-1. General

CONUS LIF reports display trends in the processing of requisitions. These reports will assist with improving readiness and sustainability by providing command and management visibility of requisitions submitted by the user. The CONUS LIF Report Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, and 13 are a set of separate reports produced from LIF data from wholesale supply depots, and retail level managers, Defense Logistics Agency (DLA), and General Services Administration (GSA). The data base includes Direct Support System (DSS) and non-DSS unit records and is stratified by Regular Army, Reserves, and Reserve Officers' Training Corps (ROTC). The reports consist of active and retired requisitions established during the previous 12 months and display performance data for CONUS installations, Alaska, Panama, the Military District of Washington (MDW), and the United States Army Western Command (WESTCOM). Command summaries are produced for the United States Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) and Forces Command (FORSCOM).

4-2. Regular Army, Installation Processing Time (Report Nos. 1 and 2)

a. These reports portray, by issue priority group (IPG), the number of days used by the installation to place requisitions on the wholesale system (see figs 4-1 and 4-2). Report No. 1 utilizes those LIF records established from base documents (that is, document identifier codes (DICs), A0_, AE9, and Defense Automatic Addressing System (DAAS) DIC X_) in the last 2 months ending with the report month. Report No. 2 includes those LIF records established from all DICs during the same period. Any record having a cancellation or rejection status posted for the total requisitioned quantity is excluded from the computation.

b. The reports are also stratified for records established for each component located at each installation, that is, Regular Army, Reserves, and ROTC.

c. Report Nos. 1 and 2 data.

(1) The elapsed days column reflects the number of days expended by the installation to place a requisition on the wholesale system. The days are measured from the transaction document number date to the date the record was established (that is, transceived from DAAS to the Logistic Control Activity (LCA) communication terminal). For individual segment calculations, any elapsed time less than 1 day is counted as 1 day.

(2) The column of net records (NO OF RQNS) reflects the total number of requisitions with a date record established on the LIF during the 2-month period ending with the reported month, less those gross requisitions totally canceled or totally rejected.

(3) The cumulative percentage (CUM %) represents the number of requisitions processed within a given number of days (elapsed days segment), starting with the first interval and accumulated with each consecutive interval. For example, the cumulative percent associated with the 16 to 20 day interval is the percentage of all requisitions processed to the wholesale system in 20 days or less.

(4) The volumes and averages for the parent command of the installation are shown on the rows labeled "command total" and "cmd AVG by PD." This allows the installation to compare their performance with the performance of all installations within the parent command.

4-3. Requisition Volume by NICP (Report No. 3)

a. *Requisition volume.* Report No. 3 shows a LIF record established date in the 2-month period ending with the report month for the total number of requisitions less those with a cancellation or rejection status (for the total requisitioned quantity). These counts are displayed in the net requisition columns (NET RQNS). The volume of not mission capable supply (NMCS) and anticipated not mission capable, supply (ANMCS) requisitions included in these net

requisitions is displayed separately. The format for Report No. 3 is shown at figure 4-3.

b. *Report No. 3 data.*

(1) The percentage of total requisitions (% of TOT) is obtained by dividing the volume of requisitions placed on each national inventory control point (NICP) by the total number of requisitions for all sources of supply, less cancellations and rejections. The Army total row is the sum of the counts for each row with an A or B in the first position of the last known source (LKS) routing identifier code (RIC). The percentage of total requisitions figure for the Army total row is computed by dividing the Army total net requisition count by the grand total row net requisition count for the month. The DLA total row is the sum of the counts for each row with an S in the first position of the LKS RIC. The percentage of total requisitions (% of TOT) figure for the DLA total row is computed by dividing the DLA total net requisition count by the grand total net requisition count for the month.

(2) Those LIF requisitions established during the current 2-months that have 9 or N in the first position of the required delivery date (RDD) field are counted as NMCS; those with an E in the first position of the RDD field are counted as ANMCS.

(3) Other Army includes sources of supply with an A or B in the first position of the recoverability code RIC other than A12, B14, B16, B17, AKZ, or B64.

(4) Other DLA includes those RICs with an S in the first position of the RIC other than S9C, S9E, S9G, S9I, and S9T.

(5) General Services Administration (GSA) includes those RICs with a G in the first position of the RIC.

(6) The row labeled "Other" includes sources of supply other than the Army, DLA, or GSA categories specified above.

4-4. Rejection and Cancellation Rates (Report No. 4)

The format for Report No. 4 is at figure 4-4.

a. Cancellations and rejections by national inventory control point (NICP) report shows the number of requisitions canceled or rejected by each NICP during the month of the report and the preceding month as recorded in supply status transactions with cancellation status code BQ BR, BS, B4, or BX and reject status code C_ respectively. Only requisitions established during the report period are included in the report.

b. Report No. 4 data reflects the number of cancellation actions (NO CA) and number of rejection actions (NO RJ) divided by the total number of actions placed on the wholesale supply system to arrive at the percentage of cancellations (% CA) and percentage of rejections (% RJ). The percentage of cancellation actions and rejection actions (% CA & RJ) is obtained by dividing the combined total number of cancellation actions and reject actions by the total number of supply actions placed on the wholesale system (gross number of requisitions for each supply source before subtracting NICP cancellation and reject actions). The Army and DLA averages are computed as follows:

(1) The count average is the sum of the counts for all Army and DLA rows divided by the number of Army and DLA rows. The reject plus cancellation averages will be computed in the same way.

(2) The Army or DLA average is divided into the cancellation, reject, or cancellation plus reject averages, respectively, for the percentage.

4-5. Rejects and No Records (Report No. 5)

This report shows, by status codes, the number of requisitions rejected by the supply source, and separately, the number of no record (BF status) codes received from each supply source during the report month and the preceding month. Only requisitions established on the LIF within the same timeframe will be selected for stratification. If there are no counts for a particular status code and this condition is true for all supply sources, the code will not be printed on the report. The format for Report No. 5 is shown at figure 4-5.

4-6. Cancellation Effectiveness (Report No. 8)

The format for Report No. 8 is at figure 44.

a. This report reflects the following information for each supply

source as extracted from those records having a first cancellation request dated within the reported month:

(1) The total number of cancellation requests sent to each NICP during the stated period (by DICs AC_ and AP_, the latter with all zeros in the quantity field) and the accompanying number of cancellation confirmation responses furnished by each NICP (by DIC AE_ with status codes BQ, BR, BS, BX, or B4).

(2) For the cancellation requests recorded, the number of materiel release orders (MROs) or subsequent events are also recorded.

(3) The percentage of confirmation per requests is the number obtained by dividing total records with cancellation requests into total records with cancellation confirmation.

(4) The percentage of MRO or subsequent event per requests is the number obtained by dividing total records with cancellation requests into total LIF records with an MRO or subsequent event.

b. Army average (ARMY AVG) is the number obtained by dividing the sum of all Army rows per column by the number of Army rows with counts greater than zero in the same column. The DLA average (DLA AVG) is obtained similarly.

4-7. Backorder Rates (Report No. 9)

The format for Report No. 9 is at figure 4-7.

a. This report uses all LIF records that are established on the file during the report month and preceding 3 months to determine the percent of net requisitions submitted to supply sources and placed on backorder.

b. *Report No. 9 data.*

(1) Net records (NET RCDS) is the total of all LIF records that do not have confirmed cancellation or rejection status posted during the 4-month period.

(2) Backordered records (B/O RCDS) are those LIF requisitions having a backordered status code posted, that is, status codes BB, BC, BL, BV, and BZ during the 4-month period regardless of a more current status code on file.

(3) The percent of backorders (% B/O) is obtained by dividing the number of backordered records by the number of net records for each supply source.

c. The Army average (ARMY AVG) is the number obtained by dividing the sum of all Army inventory control point (ICP) counts in a specific column by the number of ICPs having counts in that column. The DLA average (DLA AVG) is obtained similarly.

4-8. Aging of All PD Records on Backorder (Report No. 10)

The format for Report No. 10 is at figure 4-8.

a. *Aging of all PD records.* This report shows total net records established on the LIF within the last 12 months for which there is no event recorded beyond backorder status. Aging statistics are displayed for individual supply sources in intervals of days. A separate page is produced for priority designators (PDs) 01-03, 04-08, and 09-15 with a summary of all PDs for each installation.

b. *Report No. 10 data.*

(1) The net records column represents all LIF records with a date record established during the report month and preceding 11 months that do not have a cancellation or reject posted for the total requisitioned quantity.

(2) Backordered (B/O) records (NBR OPEN) reflect status codes BB, BC, BL, BV, or BZ. The backorder may be for a partial or full quantity.

(3) Age in days is computed from the date the record was established on the LIF through the last day of the report month.

c. The Army total represents the sum of all Army ICP counts per specific column. The DLA total is obtained similarly.

4-9. Age of NMCS/ANMCS Backorders (Report No. 13)

The format for Report No. 13 is shown at figure 4-9.

a. *Age of NMCS/ANMCS reports.* This report provides the age of those NMCS and ANMCS backorders established in the 12 months ending with the reported month. The selected records represent

those NMCS or ANMCS requisitions with no event beyond backorder status, that is, status codes BB, BC, BL, BV, or BZ recorded,

b. *Report No. 13 data.*

(1) Total requisitions (TOTAL) column 2, includes all requisitions with a backorder status and no subsequent event. They are identified as either NMCS or ANMCS. (See para 4-3b for an explanation.)

(2) The frequency intervals reflect the age (in days) of specified records obtained by subtracting the date record established from the report cutoff date (last day of the report month).

**REGULAR ARMY
INSTALLATION PROCESSING TIME
REPORT NO. 1
NET RECORDS ESTABLISHED FROM BASE DOCUMENTS ONLY**

ELAPSED DAYS	MONTH				YEAR				MONTH				YEAR			
	PD 01-03		PD 04-08		PD 09-15		ALL PDS		PD 01-03		PD 04-08		PD 09-15		ALL PDS	
	NO OF RQNS	CUM %	NO OF RQNS	CUM %	NO OF RQNS	CUM %	NO OF RQNS	CUM %	NO OF RQNS	CUM %	NO OF RQNS	CUM %	NO OF RQNS	CUM %	NO OF RQNS	CUM %
1	238	5.80	74	2.25	501	4.66	813	4.48	241	8.34	132	5.34	230	2.38	603	4.02
2	820	26.77	819	27.12	2176	24.92	3815	25.51	599	29.08	625	30.64	1865	21.71	3089	24.50
3	703	42.90	570	44.43	2176	45.17	3449	44.52	509	46.69	532	52.17	3192	54.79	4233	62.80
4	506	55.23	589	62.31	1320	57.46	2415	57.83	217	54.21	144	57.99	610	61.11	971	59.27
5	399	64.95	357	73.16	1176	68.40	1932	68.48	380	67.36	262	68.60	842	69.83	1484	69.15
6-7	826	85.07	557	90.07	1888	85.97	3271	86.51	653	89.96	532	90.13	1726	87.72	2911	88.55
8-10	338	93.30	175	95.38	841	93.80	1354	93.98	124	94.25	147	96.07	407	91.90	678	93.06
11-15	118	96.18	80	97.81	306	96.65	504	96.75	104	97.85	52	98.18	344	95.50	550	96.40
16-20	53	97.47	32	98.79	110	97.67	195	97.83	37	99.13	16	98.83	131	96.86	184	97.62
21-25	33	98.27	12	99.15	92	98.53	137	98.59	12	99.55	21	99.68	93	97.82	126	98.46
26-35	54	99.59	21	99.79	123	99.67	198	99.67	7	99.79	4	99.84	142	99.30	153	99.48
36-45	12	99.88	5	99.94	27	99.93	44	99.92	5	99.97	3	99.96	37	99.68	45	99.78
GT-45	5	100.00	2	100.00	8	100.00	15	100.00	1	100.00	1	100.00	31	100.00	33	100.00
TOTAL	4105	100.00	3293	100.00	10744	100.00	18142	100.00	2889	100.00	2471	100.00	9650	100.00	15010	100.00
AVG TIME BY PD	5.34		4.70		5.15		5.11		4.73		4.59		5.35		5.10	
COMMAND TOTAL BY PD	32073		24673		145032		201778		30189		23217		141669		195075	
CMD AVG BY PD	5.39		5.89		5.50		5.53		5.35		6.26		5.95		5.90	

Figure 4-1. Report No. 1, Regular Army Installation Processing Time (net records established from base documents only)

**REGULAR ARMY
INSTALLATION PROCESSING TIME
REPORT NO. 2
NET RECORDS ESTABLISHED: ALL DICs**

ELAPSED DAYS	MONTH				YEAR				MONTH				YEAR			
	PD 01-03		PD 04-08		PD 09-15		ALL PDS		PD 01-03		PD 04-08		PD 09-15		ALL PDS	
	NO OF RQNS	CUM %	NO OF RQNS	CUM %	NO OF RQNS	CUM %	NO OF RQNS	CUM %	NO OF RQNS	CUM %	NO OF RQNS	CUM %	NO OF RQNS	CUM %	NO OF RQNS	CUM %
1	245	5.75	81	2.40	501	4.60	827	4.47	264	8.71	133	5.36	230	2.35	627	4.10
2	834	23.32	820	26.68	2176	24.60	3830	25.14	611	28.87	625	30.54	1865	21.45	3101	24.40
3	725	42.33	570	43.56	2176	44.60	3471	43.89	525	46.19	532	51.97	3193	54.14	4260	52.21
4	543	55.07	605	61.47	1320	56.73	2468	57.21	229	53.74	144	57.78	616	60.38	983	55.64
5	404	64.55	358	72.08	1176	67.53	1938	67.67	384	66.41	262	68.33	842	69.00	1488	68.38
6-7	842	84.30	559	88.63	1888	84.88	3289	85.43	682	88.91	532	89.77	1726	86.67	2940	87.62
8-10	346	92.42	193	94.34	864	92.82	1403	93.01	128	93.14	151	95.85	410	90.87	689	92.13
11-15	124	95.33	80	96.71	307	95.64	511	95.77	115	96.93	52	97.95	352	94.47	519	95.52
16-20	55	96.62	38	97.84	113	96.68	206	96.88	38	98.19	16	98.59	134	95.84	188	96.75
21-25	37	97.49	14	98.25	93	97.54	144	97.66	12	98.58	21	99.44	94	96.81	127	97.59
26-35	67	99.06	28	99.08	125	98.69	220	98.94	8	98.85	5	99.64	142	98.26	155	98.60
36-45	13	99.37	6	99.26	28	98.94	47	99.10	6	99.04	3	99.76	44	98.71	53	98.95
GT-45	27	100.00	25	100.00	115	100.00	167	100.00	29	100.00	6	100.00	126	100.00	161	100.00
TOTAL	4262	100.00	3377	100.00	10882	100.00	18521	100.00	3031	100.00	2482	100.00	9768	100.00	15281	100.00
AVG TIME BY PD		6.43		7.06		7.12		6.95		8.39		5.18		7.24		7.14
COMMAND TOTAL BY PD		35436		26930		154015		216381		33201		25266		151069		209536
CMD AVG BY PD		9.48		9.90		8.02		8.49		8.21		9.37		7.79		8.05

Figure 4-2. Report No. 2, Regular Army Installation Processing Time (net records established: all DICs)

**REQUISITION VOLUME BY NICP
REPORT NO. 3**

NICP	MONTH		YEAR		MONTH		YEAR	
	NET RQNS	% OF TOT	NMCS	ANMCS	Net RQNS	% OF TOT	NMCS	ANMCS
AMCCOM	100	5.20	6		98	4.45	3	
CECOM	63	3.27	1	0	119	5.40	1	
TROSCOM	70	3.64	9	11	93	4.20	14	1
AVSCOM	70	3.64	8	11	92	4.20	13	
TACOM	257	13.37	27		232	10.54	27	
MICOM	4	.20			2	.09		
OTHER ARMY	24	1.24			4	.18		
ARMY TOTAL	588	30.60	51	22	640	29.09	58	1
DCSC	282	14.67	52	3	301	13.68	62	
DESC	85	4.42	4		115	5.22	3	
DGSC	128	6.66	12		150	6.81	3	1
DISC	362	18.84	50	12	446	20.27	81	4
DPSC	65	3.38			33	1.50		
OTHER DLA					2	.09		
DLA TOTAL	922	47.99	118	15	1,047	47.59	154	5
GSA	384	19.98			501	22.77		
OTHER	27	1.40	2		12	.54	4	
GRAND TOTAL								

Figure 4-3. Report No. 3, Requisition Volume by NICP

**REJECTION AND CANCELLATION RATES
REPORT NO. 4**

NICP	MONTH		YEAR			MONTH		YEAR		
	NO. CA	% CA	NO. RJ	% RJ	% CA & RJ	NO. CA	% CA	NO. RJ	% RJ	% CA & RJ
AMCCOM	2	20.00	10	10.75	11.65			3	4.91	4.76
CECOM	3	30.00	2	2.15	4.85			3	4.91	4.76
TROSCOM			9	9.14	8.25			5	8.20	7.94
AVSCOM			8	9.13	8.25			5	8.19	7.93
TACOM	2	20.00	12	12.90	13.59	1	50.00	2	3.27	4.76
MICOM										
OTHER ARMY			3	3.22	2.91					
ARMY AVG	2	23.33	9	9.46	9.90	1	50.00	5	7.37	7.53
DCSC			16	17.20	15.53			9	14.75	14.28
DESC			1	1.07	.97			2	3.27	3.17
DGSC			8	8.60	7.75			9	14.75	14.28
DISC	3	30.00	4	4.30	6.79	1	50.00	5	8.19	9.52
DPSC			5	5.37	4.85			3	4.91	4.76
OTHER DLA			5	5.37	4.85			9	14.75	14.28
DLA AVG	3	30.00	7	6.98	6.79	1	50.00	6	10.10	10.05
GSA			5	5.37	4.85			3	4.91	4.76
OTHER			5	5.37	4.85			3	4.91	4.76
GRAND TOTAL	10	100.00	93	100.00	100.00	2	100.00	61	100.00	100.00

Figure 4-4. Report No. 4, Rejection and Cancellation Rates by NICP

**REJECTS AND NO RECORDS
REPORT NO. 5**

STATUS CODE	MONTH										YEAR								GRAND TOTAL
	AMCCOM	CECOM	TROSCOM	AVSCOM	TACOM	MICOM	OTHER ARMY	ARMY AVG	DCSC	DESC	DGSC	DISC	DPSC	OTHER D	DLA AVG	GSA	OTHER		
CA	8	2	1	1	2		2	(3)							1			17	
CG					4		(4)	1							(1)	2		7	
CH												2	1			(2)	1	4	
CJ	1		1	0	1			(1)	8		1		2		(4)			14	
CK			3	3	3			(5)	4			1			(2)			14	
CP					1			(1)						5	(5)		2	8	
CR			2	2				(4)									1	5	
CS	1		2	2	1		1	(2)	1	1	5	1	2		(2)			17	
CW									1				1		(1)	1	2	5	
CX												1			(1)			1	
OTHER									1						(1)			1	
TOTAL	10	2	9	8	12		3	(9)	16	1	8	4	5	5	(7)	5	5	93	
NO RECORD	1		1	1				(2)	2	3	1			29	(9)	5	1	44	

Figure 4-5. Report No. 5, Rejection and No Records

**CANCELLATION EFFECTIVENESS
REPORT NO. 8**

	MONTH	YEAR			
	NUMBER OF CANC REQUESTS	NUMBER REQUESTS WITH CANC CONFIRMATION	NUMBER REQUESTS WITH MRO OR SUBSEQUENT EVENT	% CONFIRMA- TION PER REQUESTS	% MRO OR SUBSEQUENT EVENT PER REQUESTS
AMCCOM	6	5	1	83.33	16.66
CECOM	9	8		88.88	
TROSCOM	7	3	1	21.43	7.14
AVSCOM	7	3	1	21.42	7.14
TACOM	9	9		100.00	
MICOM					
OTHER ARMY	3				
ARMY AVG	8	7	2	87.50	25.00
DCSC	5	3	1	60.00	20.00
DESC	1		1		100.00
DGSC					
DISC	6	5			
DPSC	18	2	10	11.11	55.55
OTHER DLA					
DLA AVG	8	3	4	37.50	50.00
GSA	2				
OTHER	1				
GRAND TOTAL	74	38	15	51.35	20.00

Figure 4-6. Report No. 8, Cancellation Effectiveness

**BACKORDER RATES
REPORT NO. 9**

	MONTH						YEAR					
NICP	MON YR			MON YR			MON YR			MON YR		
	NET RCDS	B/O RCDS	% B/O	NET RCDS	B/O RCDS	% B/O	NET RCDS	B/O RCDS	% B/O	NET RCDS	B/O RCDS	% B/O
AMCCOM	95	7	7.36	154	28	15.18	102	18	17.64	93	11	11.82
CECOM	107	65	60.74	82	41	50.00	60	32	53.33	116	15	12.93
TROSCOM	113	15	6.42	58	16	13.78	57	8	7.08	88	9	4.86
AVSCOM	113	14	6.41	58	16	13.77	56	8	7.07	87	8	4.85
TACOM	123	25	20.32	165	28	16.96	254	43	16.92	220	32	
MICOM	4	4	100.00	5	3	60.00	4	1	25.00	1		14.54
OTHER ARMY	5	2	40.00	1			4	5	20.83	1	1	100.00
ARMY AVG	93	22	23.65	87	26	29.88	93	19	20.43	101	15	14.85
DCSC	178	3	1.68	164	12	7.31	281	16	5.69	282	20	7.09
DESC	73	4	5.47	85	5	5.88	86	6	6.97	117	11	9.40
DGSC	129	9	6.97	106	13	12.26	132	23	17.42	146	11	7.53
DISC	386	10	4.66	345	30	8.59	363	28	7.71	420	25	5.95
DPSC	29	1	3.44	31	3	9.67	63	6	9.52	32	9	28.12
OTHER DLA										1		
DLA AVG	159	7	4.40	146	13	8.90	185	16	8.64	166	15	9.03
GSA	254	41	16.14	392	51	13.01	385	44	11.42	403	76	18.55
OTHER	31	3	9.67	24	2	8.33	67	9	13.43	24	2	8.33
GRAND TOTAL	1640	211	12.86	1670	245	14.85	1934	247	12.77	2031	230	11.32

Figure 4-7. Report No. 9, Backorder Rates

**AGING OF ALL PD RECORDS ON BACKORDER
REPORT NO. 10**

NICP	NET RECORDS	NBR OPEN	MONTH		YEAR		AGE-DAYS				
			1-15	16-30	31-60	61-90	91- 120	121- 150	151- 180	OVER 180	
AMCCOM	1,529	62	5	2	10	14	2	6	7	16	
CECOM	685	147	10	3	23	21	42	11	4	33	
TROSCOM	809	49	4	3	6	8	7	4	5	14	
AVSCOM	808	49	4	2	5	7	7	4	4	14	
TACOM	3,097	166	31	1	36	22	14	12	6	44	
MICOM	29	9			1	2	3	1	1	1	
OTHER ARMY	3	15			5		2		1	7	
ARMY TOTAL	7,050	497	54	11	86	74	77	38	28	129	
DCSC	2,440	35	12	5	6	4		5	1	2	
DESC	1,027	14	7	4	3	1		1		2	
SGSC	1,522	46	8	7	12	3	2	6	3	8	
DISC	4,167	67	15	1	15	14	2	4	4	6	
DPSC	4,231	12	6		2				2	1	
OTHER DLA	4										
DLA TOTAL	13,391	174	48	17	38	22	4	16	10	19	
GSA	4,208	170	42	25	24	15	8	13	7	33	
OTHER	349	9	1	1	4		1		1	1	
GRAND TOTAL	24,998	850	145	57	152	111	90	67	46	182	

Figure 4-8. Report No. 10, Aging of all PD records on Backorder

**AGE OF NMCS/ANMCS BACKORDERS
REPORT NO. 13**

		MONTH		YEAR					
		(AGE IN DAYS)							
NICP	TOTAL	1-7	8-11	12-15	16-20	21-25	26-30	OVER 35	
AMCCOM ANMCS NMCS									
CECOM ANMCS NMCS									
TROSCOM ANMCS NMCS		4						4	
AVSCOM ANMCS NMCS									
TACOM ANMCS NMCS		2	1					1	
MICOM ANMCS NMCS									
OTHER A ANMCS NMCS		1						1	
GSA ANMCS NMCS		4						4	

Figure 4-9. Report No. 13, Age of NMCS/ANMCS Backorders

Chapter 5 Direct Support System (DSS) Performance Evaluation

Section I General DSS Information

5-1. Introduction

This chapter covers three reports designed to provide logisticians with meaningful and timely information for managing the DSS system. DSS is the Army's standard distribution system to provide supplies from the wholesale supply system to Army supply support activities (SSAs). The Air Line of Communication (ALOC) system (a DSS subsystem) provides wholesale, Class IX, and maintenance-related Classes II & IV, air eligible supplies to Army SSAs overseas using Military Airlift Command (MAC) and contract commercial aircraft. The MEDALOC system (an ALOC subsystem) provides Class VIII supplies to Army medical SSAs overseas.

5-2. Information generally applicable to DSS reports

a. Information in DSS reports such as the Individual DSS Activity Performance Report (IDAPR) and Monthly Performance Evaluation (MPE) is based on Military Standard Requisitioning and Issue Procedures (MILSTRIP) and Military Standard Transportation and Movement Procedures (MILSTAMP) data forwarded to LCA from supply and transportation activities worldwide. These data are integrated into records on the logistic Intelligence File (LIF). One LIF record is created for each requisition (or document number) passed to the wholesale supply system by an SSA. Once a LIF record is created, all subsequent MILSTRIP and MILSTAMP data received at LCA that can be related to that requisition are posted to its LIF record.

b. Selected SSA DODAACs are designated by DA or USAMC to participate in the DSS, ALOC, and MEDALOC programs based, in part, on unit mission and the volume of requisitions. When so designated, DODAACs are loaded into a number of DOD automatic data processing (ADP) systems including those at LCA. After a DODAAC has been identified as DSS and ALOC in LCA ADP systems, records created on the LIF will be appropriately coded and available for inclusion in DSS and ALOC reports. LCA does not retroactively assign DSS and ALOC codes to LIT records, therefore, only those LIF records created after the effective date a DODAAC was designated DSS and ALOC will be used for report purposes.

c. On the last day of each month, all LIF records coded DSS or ALOC with a requisition number date within 12 months of the report date are extracted from the LIF for use in preparing DSS and ALOC reports. Excluded from this extract, and all DSS and ALOC reports, are LIF records for Class VII materiel and LIF records with selected project codes (for example, Force Modernization Program I series project codes). Exclusion criteria applicable to DSS and ALOC reports or section of reports may be more restrictive than that described above; however, when this is the case the criteria used are noted in the description for that report or section.

d. Processing times depicted in the IDAPR and MPE reports described in this chapter are often shown separately for authorized stockage list (ASL) and nonstockage list (NSL) requisitions. This is done because of additional processing time incurred for NSL requisitions processed under perpetuation of unit document number (PUDN) procedures. NSL requisitions are excluded altogether from total order ship time (OST) totals. LCA includes a requisition in ASL statistics (for DSS and ALOC reports) if its signal code is A, B, C, or D and the document number DODAAC is coded DSS or ALOC. Similarly, LCA includes a requisition in NSL statistics if its signal code is J, K, L, or M and the supplementary address (SUPADD) contains a DODAAC that is coded DSS or ALOC. Exception codes are used, for example, when an SSA requisitions supplies for shipment to a storage location that is physically remote from the SSA, and application of the above rules would produce inaccurate ASL and NSL designations.

e. LCA creates a single LIF record for each requisition submitted against the wholesale supply system; however, since many requisitions are filled by more than one shipment, LCA creates a segment within the LIF record for each shipment. When DSS and ALOC reports are compiled, each LIF record segment meeting report criteria is used to compute statistics.

f. DSS and ALOC reports are distributed almost exclusively by message, microfiche or query/response (Q/R). Questions regarding DSS and ALOC report distribution should be directed to the Supply Readiness Division (see app B functional area directory).

Section II Individual DSS Activity Performance Report (IDAPR)

5-3. General

a. The IDAPR is designed to provide selected DSS performance information to commanders and logistics managers at the SSA and theater and installation levels. IDAPR statistics are computed from data contained in LIF records created from requisitions submitted by SSAs with DODAACs designated to participate in the DSS and ALOC systems.

b. In addition to selection criteria outlined in paragraph 5-2c, all LIF records with project codes of I_, BOH, BAP, BMM, BNY, EAZ, EFA, and 922, or depot routing identifier codes (RICs) of AC5 or AM5 (that is, shipments from European Redistribution Facility (ERF)) are excluded from IDAPR computations.

c. The IDAPR is produced either as a report for a single DODAAC or as a summary report for two or more DODAACs. The makeup of IDAPR summary reports is determined by the headquarters requesting the summary. There are three major constraints on the makeup of summary IDAPRs: first, CONUS and overseas DODAACs cannot be included on the same summary; second, DSS and ALOC DODAACs cannot be combined in the same summary; third, a single DODAAC cannot be included in more than eight different summary reports. Periodically, LCA confirms summary configuration with addressees and is dependent upon requesting headquarters to ensure that the proper DODAACs are included in summary IDAPRs.

d. Requests to add, delete, or change a DODAAC's DSS status should be prepared in accordance with AR 710-2. Do not submit requests for them actions directly to LCA.

e. The IDAPR is available by automated message, microfiche, hard copy, or query/response (Q/R). Hard copy (by mail) is only available when message traffic is not feasible. See chapter 3 for IDAPR by Q/R.

f. Requests to add, delete, or change report distribution instructions should be directed to this activity. When changing unit designations, be sure to include both the old designation as well as the new one. When requesting address additions or deletions for a particular IDAPR or summary report, include the affected DODAAC or summary title and the complete in-the-clear message address. When a change of address is involved, include both the old and new address to preclude any need to request further clarification.

Note. : Caution must be employed when reviewing various sections of this report because many of the computations use different parameters, as is explained in this chapter. Attempts to mathematically manipulate portions of this report to determine supply pipeline processing times not addressed by the IDAPR will produce inaccurate information. For example, the sum of installation, central receiving point (CRP), and SSA processing times subtracted from any OST data will not produce accurate wholesale pipeline processing statistics. Customers desiring pipeline processing information not present in the IDAPR may request this information by contacting AMXLC-UA (see app D for telephone directory).

5-4. CONUS reports

The formats for the various segments of the CONUS reports are presented in figures 5-1 through 5-8. Explanatory information is provided for each reference citation.

a. *Installation processing.* This segment displays the average

time in days it takes for a requisition to be established on the wholesale supply system (see fig 5-1).

(1) *With limit (W/LIMIT)*. The statistics contained in this column are based on requisitions that required 180 days or less for installation processing; therefore, any requisition taking more than 180 days for installation processing is bypassed for the purposes of these statistics.

(2) *Without limit (W/O LIMIT)*. The statistics contained in this column are based on all requisitions that otherwise qualify for inclusion in installation processing statistics. The difference in the number of records reflected in the with limit column and those reflected in this column are the requisitions that required more than 180 days of installation processing time.

(3) *Elapsed time in days*. The elapsed time in days is based on the number of days from the Julian date in the requisition (document number date) to the date the requisition is received by the wholesale supply source. Simultaneously, when the Defense Automatic Addressing System (DAAS) passes a requisition to the wholesale supply source, an image copy is also passed to the LIF, thereby establishing a record. Only those A0_ requisitions passing through DAAS are used to compute installation processing time.

(4) *Elapsed time average*. The elapsed time is averaged for requisitions established in the current month and the most recent 6 months. This is stated as the average days (Avg). The NR action refers to the number of A0_ requisitions used in computing the current and 6 month averages.

(5) *Average time by IPG*. The average time is broken down into four major groups by issue priority group (IPG) priority designator (PD): IPG I (PDs 01-03), IPG II (PDs 04-08), IPG III (PDs 09-15), and all PDs, which is the average of PDs 01-15.

(6) *IPG data for ASL and NSL*. The statistics for each priority group are stratified as ASL and NSL. ASL requisitions are defined in paragraph 5-2d.

b. Central receiving point (CRP) processing. This segment shows the average time in days it takes to process receipts at the installation CRP. The format for central receiving point processing time is at figure 5-2.

(1) *Elapsed time in days*. The elapsed time in days is based on the number of days from CRP receipt to SSA receipt as reported by the TK4 intransit data card.

(2) *Average time by IPG*. The average time is broken into four major groups: PDs 01-03; PDs 04-08; PDs 09-15; and all PDs, which is the average of PDs 01-15. No distinction is made between ASL and NSL requisitions and there are no with limit or without limit statistics provided.

(3) *TK4 card data*. Under current MILSTAMP procedures each Army shipping activity produces the MILSTAMP TK4 in transit data card (IDC) for shipments to CONUS activities. The prepunched DSS TK4 cards accompanying these shipments should be used to enter the date the shipment is received at, the CRP and the SSA receipt date. When the prepunched DSS TK4 IDS does not accompany a shipment, the CRP should prepare a TK4 IDC for each consignee. The regulatory authority for preparation of the DSS TK4 IDS is DA Pam 710-2-2.

(a) *LIF DSS TK4*. One TK4 document for each DSS consignee using the format for the LIF DSS IDC. The DSS IDC has the individual consignee's DODAAC in card columns 47-52, zeroes in card columns 72-76 and a Julian date in the CRP forward date field (card columns 78-80). If the CRP is unable to ascertain applicable GBL or shipment unit TCN, a document number (DON) for one requisition in the shipment may be entered in card columns 30-43 with "XXX" in card columns 44-46 in lieu of a TCN/GBL. The LIF process will use the one DON to acquire the actual shipment TCN or GBL for all requisitions in the same shipment to post the CRP and SSA receipt dates in the LIF.

(b) *MILSTEP/CDCP TK4*. Prepare one TK4 document for each GBL, parcel post, or mail shipment using the MILSTEP TK4 card format. The MILSTEP TK4 has the DODAAC of the installation CRP in the consignee field (card columns 47-52) and a shipment weight in card columns 72-76.

c. SSA processing. This segment shows the average elapsed time in days it takes for the SSA to process receipts and post the receipts to their stock record account thereby making the items available for issue. There can be one or more receipt actions measured per requisition depending on whether the requisition was shipped in increments (see fig 5-3). No distinction is made between ASL and NSL requisitions.

(1) *W/limit*. The statistics contained in this column are based on those receipts that required 30 days or less for SSA processing; therefore, any receipt taking more than 30 days for SSA processing is bypassed for the purposes of these statistics.

(2) *W/O limit*. The statistics contained in this column are based on all receipts that otherwise qualify for inclusion in SSA processing. The difference between the number of records reflected in the "W/Limit" column and those reflected in this column are receipts that required more than 30 days SSA processing time.

(3) *Elapsed time in days*. The elapsed time in days is based on the number of days from SSA receipt date, as reported by the TK4 card, until the receipt is posted to the master inventory record (MIR), as reported by the D6S document. It is important to note that both the TK4 and D6S cards are necessary to measure this segment. The date in the D6S card must be in the current month for use in the current month figures or the past 6 months for the 6-month figures. A printout of the document numbers of records used to measure this segment is available upon request. Contact AMXLC-UA (see app B for telephone directory).

(4) *Elapsed time average*. The elapsed time is averaged for the current month and the most recent 6 months.

(5) *SSA processing time by IPG*. SSA processing time is broken down into four major groups: PDs 01-03, PDs 04-08, PDs 09-15, and all PDs, which is the average of PDs 01-15. No distinction is made between ASL and NSL requisitions.

d. Total order ship time including backorder (TOTAL OST INCL B/O). This segment shows the average time in days it takes from the initiation of a requisition until the item is received and posted to the SSA's stock record account. There can be one or more DST measurements per requisition depending on whether the requisition was shipped in increments. (See fig 5-4.)

(1) *Elapsed time in days*. The elapsed time in days is based on the number of days from the document number date to the MIR post date as shown by the D6S card. This report element counts all PDs 01-15 both backordered and non-backordered, and ASL and NSL. The number of actions for the report month reflects the correctly completed D6S cards with MIR post dates during the report month that were returned and posted to the LIF D6S cards returned in the current month but with dates in previous months are not used in the current month figures; however, they are used in 6-month figures providing the date is within the most recent 6 months.

(2) *Elapsed time in days*. The elapsed time is averaged for the current month and the most recent 6 months.

e. Total OST without B/O. This segment shows total OST averages for shipments without backorder for ASL requisitions only. The total number of NSL actions is also shown, but no average times are computed (see fig 5-5). It should be noted that total DST statistics are computed using all available LIF records that would otherwise qualify for inclusion in OST processing, that is, no exclusion criteria are applied. Also, comparisons of processing times for individual segments or combinations of segments with total OST should be made only with the caution outlined in paragraph 5-3 in mind.

(1) *Elapsed time in days*. The elapsed time in days is based on the number of days from the document number date to the MIR post date on the D6S. The "NR Action" column represents the number of MIR post dates recorded for the current month and the last 6 months.

(2) *Elapsed time average*. The elapsed time is averaged for the current month and most recent 6 months.

(3) *OST without B/O by IPG*. The time is broken down into four major groups: PDs 01-03, PDs 04-08, PDs 09-15, and all PDs, which is the average of PDs 01-15. A description of the way LCA computes ASL and NSL statistics is found at paragraph 5-2d.

(4) *OST for ASL*. Order ship time for ASL, non-backordered, priority designator 09-15, 6-month average, may be used to compute requisitioning objectives.

f. *DSS input data*. (see fig 5-6.)

(1) *MIR update*.

(a) *Number of records retired*. This is the number of LIF records retired in the report month for which there was at least an MRO date posted. There may be one or more retired records counted for each retired requisition depending on whether there were partial shipments. A LIF record is retired approximately 60 days following the MIRP date as recorded from the D6S. If the D6S is not received, then it is retired administratively based on an aging criteria from the last recorded event. The CONUS schedule is as follows:

1. SSAR (TS4) + 65 days
2. CRPR (TK4) + 65 days
3. SHIPMENT (AS_) + 100 days
4. MRO (A0_) + 110 days

(b) *Number of records retired by D6S*. This is that number of the retired records with a current month MIR post date (D6S).

(c) *Percent of records retired by D6S*. This is computed by dividing the number of total records retired into the number of records retired by D6S.

(d) *Remote terminal*. It is now possible to obtain document numbers for LIF records retired without a D6S during current month by using a remote terminal. (See Para 3-7.)

(2) *SSA receipt*.

(a) *Number of records with SSA receipt date*. This is the number of the retired records with an SSA receipt date (from TK4 transaction) posted.

(b) *Percent of records with SSA receipt date*. This is computed by dividing the number of records retired into the number of records with SSA receipt date.

g. *Number of D6S/DWA*.

(1) *Returned in month*. This is the number of raw, unvalidated D6S documents received at LCA during the report month for the reported activity or activities (see fig 5-7).

(2) *Duplicates not processed*. This is the number of duplicate documents received during the report month that were not used. (D6S logic may count documents as duplicate when there is a separate D6S for partial shipments. A D6S is considered a duplicate if the document number, NIIN, and quantity match).

(3) *Blank MIRP dates*. This is the number of documents that were not used because the MIRP dates were either blank or contained all zeros.

(4) *Non-numeric MIRP dates*. This is the number of documents that were not used because the MIRP dates were not numeric.

(5) *MIRP dates by month*. This is the number of validated D6S documents received during the report month available for processing to the LIF stratified by month of the MIRP date for each of the last 6 months and those older than 6 months. All MIRP dates in the most recent 6-month period are eligible for use in computing the total OST and SSA processing for the 6-month period covered by the IDAPR.

(6) *Used in current month*. This is the total number of D6S documents returned that were used to compute the current month total OST including B/O. The number of MIRPs used in current month will match the record volume for total OST including B/O. The following explains why the number of D6S documents used in the current month may be either higher or lower than the validated number returned in the current month:

(a) The number used in current month may be higher if the requisition is shipped in segments.

(b) The number used in current month may be higher if the SUPPAD on an NSL-coded requisition is blank, and the requisitioner is designated DSS. This will cause the D6S to be counted in the wrong IDAPR.

(c) The number used in the current month may be lower if a D6S is returned for which there is no record on the LIF, for a local purchase requisition, for a rejected requisition, or for Class VII materiel (these D6S documents will post to the LIF but are excluded

from IDAPR reporting). Also, the number used in current month may be lower if a D6S is returned against a requisition with a document number date more than 1 year old. These documents will post to the LIF but are excluded from IDAPR reporting.

h. *High priority ASL and NSL requisitions*. This is a stratification of high priority ASL and NSL requisitions established on the wholesale supply system during the current and the most recent 6 months. (See fig 5-8.)

(1) *Number of ASL and NSL requisitions*. The number of ASL and NSL requisitions will equal the total of the ASL and NSL requisition counts for all PDs as presented in the initial portion of the report under the heading "Installation Processing All PDs." Both current month and 6-month counts are presented.

(2) *Number of ASL requisitions*. The number of ASL requisitions equals the total number of ASL requisitions for all PDs.

(3) *Percent of PD 01-08 ASL requisitions*. The percentage of high priority ASL requisitions is the number of PD, 01-08 ASL requisitions divided by the total number of ASL requisitions.

(4) *Percent of PD 01-08 NSL and ASL requisitions*. The percentage of high priority NSL and ASL requisitions priority NSL and ASL requisitions is the total number of PD 01-08 requisitions divided by the total number of NSL and ASL requisitions.

(5) *Percent of NSL requisitions*. The percentage of NSL requisitions is the total number of NSL requisitions divided by the total number of ASL and NSL requisitions.

5-5. Overseas reports

The formats for the various segments of the overseas reports are presented in figures 5-9 through 5-17. Explanatory information is provided for each referenced citation.

a. *Intheater processing*. This segment displays the average time in days it takes for a requisition to be established on the wholesale supply system (see fig 5-9).

(1) *W/limit*. The statistics contained in this column are based on requisitions that required 180 days (30 for Europe DODAACs) or less for intheater processing; therefore, any requisition taking 180 days or more (30 for Europe DODAACs) for intheater processing is bypassed for the purpose of these statistics.

(2) *W/O limit*. The statistics contained in this column are based on all requisitions that would otherwise qualify for inclusion in intheater processing statistics. The difference in the number of records reflected in this column and the with limit column is that this column also includes requisitions that required more than 180 (30 for Europe DODAACs) days of intheater processing time.

(3) *Elapsed time in days*. The elapsed time in days is based on the number of days from the Julian date in the requisition until the date the requisition is received by the wholesale supply source. Simultaneously, when DAAS passes a requisition to the wholesale supply source, an image copy is also passed to the LIF, thereby establishing a record. Only those DIC A0_ requisitions passing through DAAS are used to compute intheater processing.

(4) *Elapsed time average*. The elapsed time is averaged for requisitions established in the current month and most recent 6 months (always includes current month). This is stated as the AVG Days. NR Action refers to the number of requisitions used in computing the current and 6-month averages.

(5) *Average time by IPG*. The time is broken down into four major groups: IPG I (PDs 01-03), IPG II (PDs 04-08), IPG III (PDs 09-15), and all PDs, which is the average of PDs 01-15.

(6) *IPG data for ASL and NSL*. The statistics for each priority group are stratified by ASL and NSL. A description of the way LCA computes ASL and NSL statistics is found at paragraph 5-2d.

b. *Port of debarkation (POD) processing*. This segment shows the average time in days it takes to process receipts through the POD. There can be one or more receipt actions per requisition, depending on whether or not the requisition was shipped in increments (see fig 5-10).

(1) *Elapsed time in days*. The elapsed time in days is based on the number of days from POD receipt date to POD forward date as measured by the TK6 (Air) Or TK9 (Surface) document. Under

current MILSTAMP procedures, each Army shipping activity produces the MILSTAMP TK6/9 intransit data card (IDC) for air and surface shipments to overseas geographic areas. The prepunched DSS TK6/9 IDCs accompanying overseas shipments should be used to enter POD receipt, POD forward, and SSA receipt dates. When these IDCs do not accompany a shipment, the SSA should prepare a TK6/9 IDC for each consignee. The regulatory authority for preparation of the DSS IDC is DA Pam 710-2-2.

(2) *Average time in days.* The elapsed time is averaged for the current month and the most recent 6 months and is broken down into air and surface data. Any elapsed times over 30 days are excluded from this average.

c. *Intransit POD to SSA.* This segment shows the average elapsed time in days it takes for receipts to be transported from the POD to the SSA (see fig 5-11).

(1) *Elapsed time in days.* The elapsed time in days is based on the number of days from the POD forward date to SSA receipt date as measured by the TK6/TK9 document. The beginning event is the POD forward date and the ending event is the SSA receipt date.

(2) *Elapsed time average.* The elapsed time is averaged for the current month and the most recent 6 months, based on the month of the SSA receipt date. Elapsed times over 30 days are excluded from the average.

(3) *Average time in days.* The average time is broken down into two major categories: air POD receipts and surface POD receipts.

d. *SSA processing.* This segment shows the average elapsed time in days it takes for the SSA to process receipts and post these receipts to their stock record account thereby making the items available for issue. There can be one or more receipt actions measured per requisition depending on whether the requisition was shipped in increments (see fig 5-12).

(1) *W/limit.* The statistics contained in this column are based on those receipts that required 30 days or less for SSA processing; therefore, any receipt taking more than 30 days for SSA processing is bypassed for the purposes of these statistics.

(2) *W/O limit.* The statistics contained in this column are based on all receipts that otherwise qualify the inclusion in SSA processing. The difference between the NR of records reflected in the with limit column and those reflected in this column are receipts that required more than 30 days SSA processing time.

(3) *Elapsed time in days.* The elapsed time in days is based on the number of days from SSA receipt date as reported by the TK6/TK9 card until the receipt is posted to the master inventory record as reported by the D6S document. It is important to note that both the TK6/TK9 and D6S are necessary to measure this segment. The date in the D6S card must be in the current month for use in the current month figures or the past 6 months for the 6-month figures. A printout of the documents used to measure this segment is available upon request. Contact Commander, USAMC LCA, ATTN: AMXLC-UA (see app B for telephone directory).

(4) *Average time in days.* The elapsed time is averaged for the current month and the most recent 6 months.

(5) *SSA processing time by PDs.* SSA processing time is broken down first by IPG (that is, PDs 01-03, PDs 01-08, PDs 09-15, and All PDs, which is the average of PDs 01-15) and within IPG by air and surface. No distinction is made between ASL and NSL requisitions.

e. *Total order ship time (OST) including B/O.* Total DST including B/O shows the average time in days it takes from the initiation of the requisition (document number date) until the item is received and posted to the SSA's MIR. There can be one or more DST measurements per requisition depending on whether or not the requisition was shipped in increments (see fig 5-13).

(1) *Elapsed time in days.* This is based on the number of days from document number date to MIRP date as shown by the D6S. This report element measures all PDs (01-15), both backordered and non-backordered, and ASL and NSL. The number of actions for the report month reflects D6S cards returned and posted in the report month that also contain a MIR post date in the report.

(2) D6S cards returned in the current month but with dates in

previous months are not used in the current month figures but are used in the 6 month figures, providing the date is within the most recent 6 months.

(3) The elapsed time is averaged for the current month and the most recent 6 months.

f. *Total OST without B/O.* This segment shows DST for shipments without backorder for ASL requisitions only. The number of completed NSL actions is also shown but no average times are computed (see fig 5-14). It should be noted that total OST statistics are computed using all available LIF records that would otherwise qualify for inclusion in OST processing, that is, no exclusion criteria are applied. Also, comparisons of processing times for individual segments or combinations of segments with total DST should be made only with the caution outlined in paragraph 5-3 in mind.

(1) *Elapsed time in days.* The elapsed time in days is based on the number of days from the document number date to the MIR post date on the D6S document for non-backordered requisitions only.

(2) *Elapsed time average.* The elapsed time is averaged for the current month and the most recent 6 months.

(3) *Average time by PDs.* The time is broken down into four major groups: PDs 01-03, PDs 04-08, PDs 09-15, and All PDs, which is the average of PDs 01-15.

(4) *Average time by mode of shipment.* The time is broken into three major categories: air, surface, and mail shipments. The statistics will apply to the applicable modes used between the POE and POD. When the sum of air, surface, and mail actions is unequal to the total, the disparity represents the number of shipments for which the mode could not be determined from the LIF. This is footnoted at the end of the IDAPR (message and hard copy).

(5) OST without B/O for ASL and NSL. ASL requisitions are those where the SSA's DODAAC appears in card columns 30-35, and the NSL is where SSA's DODAAC appears in card columns 45-50. A description of the way LCA computes ASL and NSL statistics is found at paragraph 5-2d.

g. *DSS input data.* see figure 5-15.

(1) *MIR update.*

(a) *Number of records retired.* This is the number of LIF records retired in the report month for which there was at least shipment status posted. There will be one or more retired records counted for each retired requisition depending on whether there were shipment increments. A LIF record is defined as retired 60 days following the MIRP date as recorded from the D6S, or if D6S is not received, it is retired administratively based on an aging criteria from the last recorded event. The overseas schedule is as follows:

1. SSAR (TD6/9) + 65 days
2. PODR (TK6/9) + 70 days
3. POER (TTG/T_A) + 75 days
4. CCPR (BBC) + 85 days
5. Depot ship (AS_) + 100 days
6. MRO(A5_ + 110 days

(b) *Number of records retired by D6S.* This is the number of retired records with a MIR post date (D6S) posted.

(c) *Percent of records retired by D6S.* This is computed by dividing the number of total records retired into the number of records retired by D6S.

(d) Document numbers for LIF records retired without a D6S are available by Q/R (see chap 3).

(2) *SSA receipt.*

(a) *Number of records retired for which IDC will post.* This represents all actions for which a DIC TK6/9 card will post.

(b) *Number of records with SSA receipt date.* This is the number of the retired records with an SSA receipt date (from TK9/6 transaction) posted.

(c) *Percent of records with SSA receipt date.* This is computed by dividing the number of actions for which a BBC card has posted (shipment through a CCP) into the number of records that had an SSA receipt date posted (DIC TK6/TK9 card).

h. *Number of D6S/DWA.*

(1) *Returned in month.* This is the number of raw, unvalidated D6S documents received at LCA during the report month for the reported activity or activities (see fig 5-16).

(2) *Duplicates not processed.* This is the number of duplicate documents received during the report month that were not used. (D6S logic may count documents as duplicate when there is a separate D6S for partial shipments. A D6S is considered a duplicate if the document number, NIIN, and quantity match).

(3) *Blank MIRP dates.* This is the number of documents that were not used because the MIRP dates were either blank or contained all zeros.

(4) *Non-numeric MIRP dates.* This is the number of documents that were not used because the MIRP dates were not numeric.

(5) *MIRP dates by month.* This is the number of validated D6S documents received during the report month available for processing to the LIF stratified by month of the MIRP date for each of the last 6 months and those older than 6 months. All MIRP dates in the most recent 6 month period are eligible for use in computing the total OST and SSA processing for the 6 month period covered by the IDAPR.

(6) *Used in current month.* This is the total number of D6S documents returned that were used to compute the current month total OST including B/O. The number of MIRPs used in current month will match the record volume for total OST including B/O. The following explains why the number of D6S documents used in the current month may be either higher or lower than the validated number returned in the current month:

(a) The number used in current month may be higher if the requisition is shipped in segments.

(b) The number used in current month may be higher if the SUPPAD on an NSL-coded requisition is blank, and the requisitioner is designated DSS. This will cause the D6S to be counted in the wrong IDAPR.

(c) The number used in current month may be lower if a D6S is returned for which there is no record on the LIF, for a local purchase requisition, for a rejected requisition, or for Class VII materiel (these D6S documents will post to the LIF but are excluded from IDAPR reporting). Also, the number used in current month may be lower if a D6S is returned against a requisition with a document number date more than 1 year old. These documents will post to the LIF but are excluded from IDAPR reporting.

i. *High priority ASL and NSL requisitions.* This is a stratification of high priority ASL and NSL requisitions established on the wholesale supply system during the current month and the most recent 6 months (see fig 5-17).

(1) *Number of ASL and NSL requisitions.* This is the number of ASL and NSL requisition counts for all PDs that appear in the initial portion of the report under the headings "intheater processing" and "all PD." Both current month and 6-month counts are presented.

(2) *Number of ASL requisitions.* The number of ASL requisitions equals the total of the ASL requisitions for all PDs.

(3) *Percent of PD 01-08 ASL requisitions.* The percentage of high priority ASL requisitions is the number of PD 01-08 ASL requisitions divided by the total number of ASL requisitions.

(4) *Percent of PD 01-08 NSL and ASL requisitions.* The percentage of high priority NSL and ASL requisitions priority NSL and ASL requisitions is the total number of PD 01-08 requisitions divided by the total number of NSL and ASL requisitions.

(5) *Percent of NSL requisitions.* The percentage of NSL requisitions is the total number of NSL requisitions divided by the total number of ASL and NSL requisitions.

5-6. Backup Information

Backup information is available through the Supply Operations Branch of the LCA (AMXLC-UA) for the segment processing times shown below. These backup data are available during the current report month only.

a. Installation and intheater processing.

b. CRP and POD processing.

c. POD processing (air).

d. Intransit POD to SSA (air).

e. Intransit POD to SSA (surface).

f. SSA processing.

g. Total OST with or without backorder.

5-7. Commander's Summary Report

This report summarizes data selected from the IDAPR (see fig 5-18). The Commander's Summary Report serves as a management tool for the evaluation of SSA performance trends. It provides DSS and ALOC statistics by month for the most recent 6-month period and a 6-month total. It is arranged into two sections (ALOC and non-ALOC), sorted by corps and installation, and is arrayed in ascending order based on the 6-month average. It displays installation (or intheater) processing time (ASL), SSA processing time, and total OST without backorder (ASL) for PDs 09-15 only. This report is available in microfiche, DDN, or Q/R (see chap 3 for additional information).

Section III

Monthly Performance Evaluation (MPE) Reports

5-8. General

a. LCA produces two MPE reports: the DSS and ALOC MPE and the Medical ALOC (MEDALOC) MPE. These reports, redesigned during 1988, furnish logisticians with meaningful and timely management information about the level of support provided Army MACOMs and overseas geographic areas by the wholesale distribution system. MPE data are organized to depict performance trends for supply and transportation nodes throughout the supply pipeline. DSS and ALOC statistics are segregated into a separate appendix for Army MACOMs and overseas geographic areas (for example, FORSCOM, TRADOC, USAREUR, Korea, Hawaii, etc.).

b. *Appendixes.*

(1) Performance objectives reflected in DSS and ALOC appendixes are contained in AR 725-50. DSS and ALOC performance objectives for PDs 01-08 reflect Uniform Materiel Movement Issue Priority System (UMMIPS) standards, while those for PD's 09-015 are established by DA.

(2) Each appendix contains eight reports depicting performance information about selected pipeline nodes. LIF record selection criteria varies for each report and is noted in the description of that section.

c. Definitions for data elements used in MPE reports are provided on pages II and III of all MPE reports.

5-9. Average Pipeline Segment Processing Times (See fig 5-19.)

a. *General.* Unless otherwise noted, definitions pertain to overseas appendixes or are common to overseas and CONUS appendixes.

(1) These four pages provide a snapshot and a trend line for each pipeline node's performance. Each pipeline segment's performance statistics are calculated independently of other pipeline segments. Pipeline performance can only be measured in increments of 1 day; when multiple pipeline events (for example, SSA receipt and MIR post) occur on the same day, each event will be charged 1 day for pipeline performance computations.

(2) ALOC appendixes include only Class 9 materiel with an air eligibility code of 1 or 3, shipped to ALOC DODAACs through authorized ALOC air channels. MEDALOC appendixes apply the above criteria, except the applicable class of supply is Class VIII.

(3) Priority designators 01-03 statistics reflecting appendixes include only those requisitions shipped by air.

(4) UMMIPS, DSS, and ALOC performance objectives are displayed to the left of each pipeline segment. Some pipeline segments, however, have been combined and have a single performance objective. These combined segments are set off with asterisks. Performance statistics are arrayed to the right of each individual segment with combined segments reflecting the percentage of actions within the performance objective. The combined segment processing time is calculated from the beginning event of the first individual segment to the ending event of the last individual segment in the combination.

b. *Intheater processing.* Time is calculated from the document number date to the date record established on LIF (ESTB). The ESTB date is either the DAAS cycle date, for those A0_s transceived through DAAS, or the LIF cycle date for off-line A0_s. Only LIF records established by an A0_ are used in this pipeline segment. Intheater processing is calculated for ASL and NSL requisitions separately, with the NSL figures displayed in parentheses. For USAREUR appendixes, records with intheater processing time of over 30 days are excluded. For all other overseas areas, records with over 180 days of processing time are excluded.

c. *GSA processing (less B/O).* Time for this segment is calculated from the ESTB date to depot ship date for records with GSA as the last known source of supply. GSA managed items stored at Sharpe Army Depot and New Cumberland Army Depot are not reported in this segment but are reported as Army and DLA managed stock in the NICP processing and depot processing segments.

d. *NICP processing (less B/O).* Time is calculated from the ESTB date to the materiel release order (MRO) date. Only records established by an A0_ are used to measure this pipeline segment. Backordered requisitions and records with over 180 days of processing time are excluded. Records that show a passing action from one NICP to another are excluded from this pipeline measurement. An exception to this is made where GSA is recorded as the first and last known source of supply or when the requisition is for medical materiel.

e. *Depot processing and hold time.* Time is measured from the MRO date to the depot ship date (SHPD). Records with over 90 days of processing time are excluded.

(1) *Area oriented depot (AOD).* Depot processing time is shown for the AOD that supports the area reported on in the appendix.

(2) *Other depots.* Shows the depot processing time for all other depots that provided supply support for the area reported on in the appendix.

f. *Intransit to CCP.* Time is measured from the SHPD to the consolidation and containerization point receipt (CCPR) date. Records with over 30 days of processing time are excluded.

g. *CCP processing and cargo accumulation.* Time is measured from the CCPR date to the CCP ship (CCPS) date. Records with processing time of over 60 days are excluded.

h. *Intransit to POE.* Time is measured from the CCPS date to the port of embarkation receipt (POER) date. Records with over 30 days of processing time are excluded from this measurement.

i. *POD processing.* Time is measured from the port of debarkation receipt (PODR) date to the POD forwarding (PODF) date. Records with over 30 days of processing time are excluded.

j. *Intransit to SSA.* Time is measured from the PODF date to the SSA receipt date. Records with over 30 days of processing time are excluded.

k. *SSA processing.* Time is measured from the SSA receipt date to the MIRP date. Records with over 30 days of processing time are excluded from this measurement.

l. *Total OST-ASL only (less B/O).* OST is measured from requisition date to MIRP date. Only ASL records are used for this and the following OST statistics. Records with backorder status are not used in this measurement.

m. *Total OST-thru AOD.* Records as in paragraph 5-9l but restricted to requisitions that were supplied from the AOD for the geographic area reported on in appendix C.

n. *Total OST-backorder (less BV).* Records as in paragraph 5-9l except that only records with backorders (except BV status) are included.

o. *Total OST direct vendor del.* Records as in paragraph 5-9l except only records with BV status are included.

p. *Installation processing.* Time is measured the same as for intheater processing (para 5-9b). Records with over 180 days of processing time are excluded from this measurement (CONUS appendixes pipeline segment).

q. *Intransit to CRP.* Time is measured from the depot shipment date to CRP receipt date. Records with over 30 days of processing time are excluded (CONUS appendixes pipeline segment).

r. *CRP processing.* Time is measured from the CRP receipt date to the SSA receipt date. Records with over 30 days of processing time are excluded from this measurement (CONUS appendixes pipeline segment).

5-10. Comparison of Total OST (Days) (See fig 5-20.)

a. These four pages compare total OST for non-backordered and backordered requisitions by priority group, source of supply, and mode of transportation. OST is measured for records with a MIRP date in the report month. The number of NSL requisitions with a MIRP date is displayed, but OST is calculated only for ASL records. LIF records are not excluded from the calculation of statistics on these pages based on elapsed days as is the case on the average pipeline processing pages.

b. Backordered and non-backordered ASL requisitions are displayed separately, and the OST for both backordered and nonbackordered records combined is calculated. In the non-backordered category, the number of requisitions and OST averages are displayed separately for shipments going through an AOD.

5-11. Average Pipeline Segment Processing Times (only records with MIRP date used) (See fig 5-21.)

a. These four pages take the same records used to develop total OST data and produce pipeline segment statistics. Since the same records are used to produce performance data for each pipeline segment, problem areas can more easily be pinpointed. These pages are sometimes referred to as "reverse pipeline" pages because the ending event date (MIRP) is the starting point for the report. Only records with a MIRP date during the report month are selected. A separate page is used to display data for Army, DLA, and GSA managed items; also, a summary page displays the combined statistics for all three supply sources. Each page displays data for 1 month and data for the past 3 months.

b. Pipeline segments are the same as those defined in paragraph 5-9. However, the exclusion criteria noted in paragraph 5-8 do not apply in this section of the MPE.

c. Total OST is measured from the date in the requisition number to the MIRP date. It should be emphasized that OST is not the sum of individual pipeline segment average days added together.

5-12. ALL, ASL, Non-Backordered Requisitions, and Total OST by Priority (See fig 5-22.)

a. This page breaks out OST statistics by the three issue priority groups and displays them for the most recent 2 months. Only ASL, non-backordered records with a MIRP date during the report month are selected for these statistics.

b. OST statistics are distributed in elapsed days groupings with intervals of 5 or 10 days (for example, 1-10 days, 56-60 days, GT 130 days). For each grouping, the report gives the number of requisitions with OST falling within that grouping and a cumulative percentage of total requisitions falling within that and all previous groupings.

5-13. NICP Processing (See fig 5-23.)

a. There are two pages of performance data covering NICP processing (NICP processing is measured as the interval between the date requisitions are transceived from DAAS to the NICP until the date the MRO is transceived from DAAS to the depot). One page shows the numbers of requisitions processed and counts of MROs released for Army NICPs. The second page reports the same information for DLA, GSA, and other service managed items. DLA statistics are broken out by DLA Supply Centers. All priority groups are included in statistics shown on these two pages.

b. Requisitions received total (X0_, A0_, AT_, AE9) shows the number of requisitions received for the report month and the previous 6 months. Records with BF status in all LIF record segments are not counted.

(1) Rejects are counts of the LIF records with reject status in all segments.

(2) Cancels are counts of the LIF records with confirmed cancellation indicators in all segments or a combination of confirmed cancellations and reject status in all segments.

(3) Net is the count of requisitions received minus rejects and cancels.

c. Initial fill rate is the percentage of net requisitions filled without a backorder status in any segment. The formula is the number filled divided by net requisitions (filled requisitions equal net requisitions minus backorders minus open requisitions). A backordered requisition is defined as a record having a backorder indicator in any segment and no reject or confirmed cancellation indicators in any segment. An open requisition is defined as a non-backordered record with no MRO or subsequent event in any segment and no reject or confirmed cancellation indicator in any segment.

d. Open requisitions in this section includes net records with a document number date within the previous 12-month period.

(1) Total open are counts of open requisitions as defined in paragraph 5-13e(1).

(2) NR BD status are counts of open requisitions with a BD status posted to any segment.

(3) Open GT 30 days are counts of open requisitions which have been open for more than 30 days since the requisition was established on the LIF.

(4) NR BD status are counts of requisitions open more than 30 days that have a BD status posted to any LIF record segment.

e. Open backorders in this section include net records with a document number date within the previous 12-month period.

(1) Total open are counts of records with a backorder indicator posted on each segment but no MRO or event beyond the MRO posted.

(2) NR BV status are counts of open, backordered requisitions with BV status posted to any LIF record segment.

(3) Open GT 30 days are the counts of open backordered requisitions that have been open more than 30 days since the requisition was established on the LIF.

f. For MRO processing, this section counts individual segments on LIF records. Segments are reported for the current month and for the previous 6-month period (including the current month).

(1) Total MROs (All DICs) are counts of every segment with an MRO date within the report period.

(2) Percent on AOD is the percentage of segments with MROs that have the AOD depot RIC of the area being supported. (For example, if the area is USAREUR, the RICs for NCAD would have to be posted for the segment to be counted as an MRO released to an AOD.)

(3) Non B/O MROs (X0_) are counts of segments with MROs in the report period that have no backorder indicator, no "BF" status posted, and no passing action indicated.

(4) Average days is the average processing time for the segments counted in Non B/O MROs (X0_) above. The sum of the elapsed days is divided by the number of non-backordered MRO segments.

(5) Percent in XX days is a percentage of the segments that have elapsed days processing time within the DSS and ALOC standards for the area reported. The number of non-backordered segments within the standard is divided by the total number of non-backordered segments.

5-14. Initial Fill Rate (Army) (See fig 5-24.)

There are two pages of performance information regarding initial fill rates. Initial fill rates measure the percentage of net demands (rejects and cancellations excluded) received for stocked and nonstocked items that experience full, immediate fill. One page reports initial fill rates for Army NICPs and the other page reports initial fill rates for non-Army NICPs managers (that is, DLA supply centers, GSA, and other Services). The item manager designation is based on the last known source from the first record segment; or, if there is no record segment, the base record RIC. Data are shown for the report month and each of the two preceding months. The month the record is reported for is determined by the ESTB date on the

record. Only records established on the LIF by DICs X_, A0_, AT_, and AE9 are used.

a. NICP is the item manager designation.

b. Quantity (qty) is the number of requisitions processed, minus requisitions with their total quantity canceled or rejected.

c. Filled Without Backorder (Filled W/O B/O) is the percentage of requisitions that had total quantity released without backorder status posted.

d. All backorder (ALL B/O) is the percentage of requisitions with the total or part of the quantity on backorder. BV percent (BV PCT) is the percentage of the requisitions that had BV status posted for all or part of the quantity.

e. Open is the percentage of requisitions where all or part of the quantity has not been released, not placed on backorder, and does not have BF status posted. BD percent (BD PCT) is the percentage of requisitions that have or have had a BD status posted.

5-15. Analysis of Depot Processing to CCP Receipt (See fig 5-25.)

a. This section provides depot processing and intransit CCP performance information for the AOD, other Army depots, and designated DLA and GSA depots providing supplies to the MACOM or overseas geographic area covered by the appendix.

b. Depot processing time is measured from MRO date to depot shipment date (SHPD). The depot shipment date must be in the report month to be included in computations. All IPGs are included. In DSS appendixes, the percentage of records shipped within 5 days is calculated; in ALOC appendixes, the percentage of records shipped within 3 days is calculated.

c. In overseas appendixes, depot ship to CCP receipt time is measured from the depot shipment date to CCP receipt date. In CONUS appendixes, depot shipment to CRP receipt time is measured from the depot shipment to the CRP receipt date. The CRP receipt or CCPR date must be in the report month for a record to be counted.

d. Under the heading "minus USAMC exclusions," the same depot processing and depot ship to CCP receipt data are reported for the non AODs Army depots minus items USAMC has identified as being excluded from stockage at the AOD for the MACOM or overseas geographic area covered by the appendix.

e. In the appendixes for USAREUR, Berlin, NATO/SHAPE, SETAF Italy, and SETAF Turkey/Greece is a heading, DLA designated items. Under this heading the same depot processing and depot shipment to CCP data as above are reported for those DLA items (identified by matching NIIN and federal supply class to the qualified items tapes) that are designated for stockage at NCAD but were supplied from other than NCAD or Defense Depot Mechanicsburg.

5-16. ALL, CCP Processing Through POE Processing Times (See fig 5-26.)

a. This section shows the total number of actions and average processing time for materiel processed through a CCP, materiel intransit from a CCP to a POE, and materiel processed at a POE. All priorities are combined in each segment. For each pipeline segment, counts are shown for actions with elapsed days broken out into 16 different time intervals, (Note: The first interval is for 0 (zero) days or same day processing. These actions are counted as 1 day for computing average processing times.)

b. CCP processing time is measured from CCP receipt date to CCP ship date. Any action with more than 60 days between CCP receipt and CCP ship date is excluded from the averages.

c. Intransit CCP to POE time is measured from CCP ship date to POE receipt date. Any action with more than 30 days between CCP ship and POE receipt is excluded from the averages.

d. POE processing time is measured from the POE receipt date to the POE lift date. Any action with more than 30 days between POE receipt and POE lift is excluded from the averages.

e. In DSS appendixes, the left side of the page shows statistics for air shipments and the right side shows surface shipments.

Whether a shipment is air or surface is determined by the POE code.

f. In ALOC appendixes, the left side of the page shows statistics for ALOC shipments (that is, shipments with an ALOC consignee and ALOC qualified NSN that were shipped through the ALOC APOE) for the overseas geographic area. The right side of the page shows statistics for shipments with an ALOC consignee but have an APOE other than the ALOC channel APOE.

INSTALLATION PROCESSING (AO THRU DAAS ONLY)		SEP AVG				6-MONTH AVG			
		W/O LIMIT		W/LIMIT		W/O LIMIT		W/LIMIT	
		NR	AVG	NR	AVG	NR	AVG	NR	AVG
PD 01-03	ASL	36	3.7	36	3.7	209	4.7	209	4.7
	NSL	98	5.0	98	5.0	604	4.8	604	4.8
PD 04-08	ASL	11	3.1	11	3.1	88	4.4	88	4.4
	NSL	34	6.0	34	6.0	225	5.0	225	5.0
PD 09-15	ASL	177	4.1	177	4.1	1351	4.5	1351	4.6
	NSL	166	5.3	166	5.3	1277	5.0	1277	5.0
ALL PD	ASL	224	4.0	224	4.0	1648	4.6	1648	4.6
	NSL	298	5.3	298	5.3	2106	4.9	2106	4.9

Figure 5-1. IDAPR format for installation processing time

CRP PROCESSING	MONTHLY AVG		6-MONTH AVG	
	NR	AVG	NR	AVG
PD 01-03	42	1.9	357	2.2
PD 04-08	14	1.9	151	2.3
PD 09-15	167	1.8	1546	2.3
ALL PD	223	1.8	2053	2.3

Figure 5-2. IDAPR format of central receiving point processing time

SSA PROCESSING	MONTHLY AVG				6-MONTH AVG			
	W/O LIMIT		W/LIMIT		W/O LIMIT		W/LIMIT	
	NR	AVG	NR	AVG	NR	AVG	NR	AVG
PD 01-03	43	14.7	40	7.2	257	6.0	250	4.1
PD 04-08	3	6.0	3	6.0	99	7.4	94	5.6
PD 09-15	111	7.3	109	5.8	971	5.2	948	4.2
ALL PD	157	9.3	152	6.1	1327	5.8	1292	4.3

Figure 5-3. IDAPR format supply support activity processing time

	MONTHLY AVG		6-MONTH AVG	
	NR	AVG	NR	AVG
TOTAL OST INCL BO	302	46.5	3276	32.4

Figure 5-4. IDAPR format of total order ship time including backorder

TOTAL OST WITHOUT B/O	MONTHLY AVG			6-MONTH AVG		
	NSL	ASL		NSL	ASL	
	NR	NR	AVG	NR	NR	AVG
PD 01-03	57	12	21.8	447	135	15.5
PD 04-08	9	2	8.0	157	51	14.5
PD 09-15	89	68	29.0	936	1117	21.3
ALL PD	155	82	27.4	1540	1303	20.4

Figure 5-5. IDAPR format of total order ship time without backorder

DSS INPUT DATA	
MIR UPDATE	
NUMBER OF RECORDS RETIRED	605
NUMBER OF RETIRED BY D6S/DWA	540
PERCENT RETIRED BY D6S/DWA	89.3
SSA RECEIPT	
NR OF RECORDS WITH SSA RECEIPT DATE	263
PERCENT WITH SSA RECEIPT DATE	43.5

Figure 5-6. DSS Input data

NUMBER OF D6S/WA:	
RETURNED IN MONTH	297
DUPLICATES NOT PROCESSED	
BLANK MIRP DATES	
NON NUMERIC MIRP DATES	
MIRP DATES OLDER THAN 6 MONTHS	
MIRP DATE IN APR 89	
MIRP DATE IN MAY 89	
MIRP DATE IN JUN 89	
MIRP DATE IN JUL 89	
MIRP DATE IN AUG 89	4
MIRP DATE IN SEP 89	293
USED IN CURRENT MONTH	302

Figure 5-7. IDAPR format of D6S returned in month

HI PRI ASL AND NSL REQUISITIONS	SEP	6-MONTH
NUMBER OF ASL AND NSL REQNS	522	3754
NUMBER OF ASL REQNS	224	1648
PERCENT OF PD 01-08 ASL REQNS	21.0	18.0
PERCENT OF PD 01-08 ASL & NSL REQNS	34.3	30.0
PERCENT OF PD 01-15 NSL REQNS	57.1	58.1

Figure 5-8. IDAPR format high priority ASL and NSL requisitions

SUBJ WK4FYZ COMMEL MAINT FACILITY 99ST SUPCOM

ISA PR SEP

INTHEATER PROCESSING (A0 THRU DAAS ONLY)		SEP AVG				6-MONTH AVG			
		W/O LIMIT		W/LIMIT		W/O LIMIT		W/LIMIT	
		NR	AVG	NR	AVG	NR	AVG	NR	AVG
PD 01-03	ASL	20	4.1	20	4.1	42	3.7	42	3.7
	NSL	76	4.3	76	4.3	540	3.3	540	3.3
PD 04-08	ASL	12	1.9	12	1.9	33	3.0	33	3.0
	NSL	73	5.9	73	5.9	903	5.4	897	5.2
PD 09-15	ASL	84	2.5	84	2.5	3624	3.1	3624	3.1
	NSL	99	6.7	99	6.7	4689	1.8	4689	1.8
ALL PD	ASL	116	2.7	116	2.7	3699	3.1	3699	3.1
	NSL	248	5.7	248	5.7	6132	2.5	6126	2.4

Figure 5-9. IDAPR format of Intheater processing time

	MONTHLY AVG		6-MONTH AVG	
	NR	AVG	NR	AVG
POD PROCESSING				
AIR	131	2.8	1022	2.5
SURFACE			459	3.7

Figure 5-10. IDAPR format of port of debarkation processing time

	MONTHLY AVG		6-MONTH AVG	
	NR	AVG	NR	AVG
INTRANSIT POD TO SSA			698	3.4
AIR			698	3.4
SURFACE			399	18.3

Figure 5-11. IDAPR format of intransit from port of debarkation to supply support activity

SSA PROCESSING		SEP AVG				6-MONTH AVG			
		W/O LIMIT		W/LIMIT		W/O LIMIT		W/LIMIT	
		NR	AVG	NR	AVG	NR	AVG	NR	AVG
PD 01-03	AIR	11	1.0	1	1.0	273	1.6	271	1.2
	SURFACE	1	1.0	1	1.0				
PD 04-08	AIR	17	1.3	17	1.3	539	1.7	531	1.1
	SURFACE					27	1.2	27	1.2
PD 09-15	AIR	140	1.6	139	1.4	5524	1.7	5462	1.3
	SURFACE	1	1.0	1	1.0	722	1.6	721	1.5
ALL PD	AIR	168	1.5	167	1.3	6336	1.7	6264	1.3
	SURFACE	2	1.0	2	1.0	751	1.6	750	1.5

Figure 5-12. IDAPR format of supply support activity processing time

	MONTHLY AVG		6-MONTH AVG	
	NR	AVG	NR	AVG
TOTAL OST INCL B/O	526	38.5	10544	37.1

Figure 5-13. IDAPR format of total order ship time including backorder

TOTAL OST WITHOUT B/O		MONTHLY AVG			6-MONTH AVG		
		NSL	ASL		NSL	ASL	
		NR	NR	AVG	NR	NR	AVG
PD 01-03	AIR	20	1	15.0	326	18	21.9
	SURFACE				3		
	MAIL	4			27	2	35.0
	TOTAL ¹	30	1	15.0	372	20	23.2
PD 04-08	AIR	35	2	15.5	606	31	26.8
	SURFACE				21	2	64.5
	MAIL				6	1	66.0
	TOTAL ¹	44	3	15.3	659	37	29.1
PD 09-15	AIR	131	121	29.8	3758	3203	25.8
	SURFACE	4	3	78.0	367	495	62.0
	MAIL	7	3	48.3	50	32	42.7
	TOTAL ¹	219	177	28.0	4410	3944	30.5
ALL PD	AIR	196	124	29.5	4690	3252	25.8
	SURFACE	4	3	78.0	391	497	62.0
	MAIL	11	3	48.3	83	35	42.9
	TOTAL ¹	293	161	27.7	5441	4001	30.5

Notes:

1. Included in the total are any requisitions for which mode of shipment could not be determined from the LIF

Figure 5-14. IDAPR format of total order ship time without backorder

DSS INPUT DATA		
MIR UPDATE		
NUMBER OF RECORDS RETIRED	1808	
NUMBER OF RETIRED BY D6S/DWA	1617	
PERCENT RETIRED BY D6S/DWA	89.4	
SSA RECEIPT		
NUMBER OF RECORDS RETIRED FOR WHICH IDC WILL POST	1675	
NUMBER OF RECORDS WITH SSA RECEIPT DATE	1565	
PERCENT WITH SSA RECEIPT DATE	93.4	

Figure 5-15. DSS input data

RETURNED IN MONTH	852
DUPLICATES NOT PROCESSED	147
BLANK MIRP DATES	
NON NUMERIC MIRP DATES	3
MIRP DATES OLDER THAN 6 MONTHS	44
MIRP DATES IN APR 89	
MIRP DATES IN MAY 89	
MIRP DATES IN JUN 89	
MIRP DATES IN JUL 89	
MIRP DATES IN AUG 89	129
MIRP DATES IN SEP 89	538
USED IN CURRENT MONTH	526

Figure 5-16. IDAPR format for D6S returned in month

HIGH PRI ASL AND NSL REQUISITIONS	SEP	6 MONTH
NUMBER OF ASL AND NSL RQNS	364	9825
NUMBER OF ASL REQNS	116	3699
PERCENT OF PD 01-08 ASL RQNS	27.6	2.0
PERCENT OF PD 01-08 ASL & NSL RQNS	49.7	15.4
PERCENT OF PD 01-15 NSL RQNS	68.1	62.4

Figure 5-17. IDAPR format for high priority ASL and NSL requisitions

LXXXXX XOD WK4F9C
COMMANDER'S SUMMARY REPORT (DODAAC)

SEGMENT ¹	(JUL) ²		(AUG) ³		(SEP) ⁴		(6 MTH AVG) ⁵	
	NR	AVG	NR	AVG	NR	AVG	NR	AVG
INT	85	7.7	182	6.7	110	3.6	546	5.4
SSA	71	6.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	181	8.2
OST	43	56.1	45	56.2	30	59.5	310	72.8

Notes:

1. Segment—Processing time for installation/intheater, SSA, and OST.
2. Prior 2nd month—Number of requisitions and average days.
3. Previous month—Number of requisitions and average days.
4. Current month—Number of requisitions and average days.
5. Past 6 months—Includes current month.

Figure 5-18. Commander's Summary Report format and data elements

RCS CSGLD 1557		DSS USAREUR AVERAGE PIPELINE SEGMENT PROCESSING TIME IN DAYS PD 09-15 REQUISITIONS AS OF 30 NOVEMBER 19__												PAGE A 3
DSS USAREUR														
PD 09-15 DSS OBJ	PIPELINE SEGMENT	AVG DAYS	JUN 89 - NOV 89 NR OF ACTIONS	% IN OBJ	AVG DAYS	SEP 89 NR OF ACTIONS	% IN OBJ	AVG DAYS	OCT 89 NR OF ACTIONS	% IN OBJ	AVG DAYS	NOV 89 NR OF ACTIONS	% IN OBJ	
5	IN-THEATER PROCESSING (ASL)	3.6	66294	81.6	4.3	9880	73.2	3.2	12992	87.3	3.2	11735	84.4	
	IN-THEATER PROCESSING (NSL)	(6.2)	(119110)	(61.5)	(6.8)	(18838)	(55.0)	(5.7)	(22585)	(66.2)	(6.0)	(22395)	(62.9)	
	GSA PROCESSING (LESS B/O)	8.8	54516		9.3	11861		9.0	8871		10.8	6291		
3	NICP PROCESSING (LESS B/O)	1.9	78803	95.0	1.9	12935	94.9	1.7	17452	96.5	2.4	12051	90.5	
5	DEPOT PROCESSING & HOLD TIME	6.2	95524	58.7	6.2	17361	57.9	6.2	16909	59.2	6.8	15860	49.5	
	NEW CUMBERLAND (AOD)	4.5	50881	79.0	4.6	9103	78.6	4.5	9426	79.0	4.9	7993	66.9	
	OTHER DEPOTS	8.1	44643	35.7	7.9	8258	35.0	8.4	7483	34.2	8.6	7867	31.7	
2	INTRANSIT TO CCP	5.0	136010	46.6	5.2	27071	45.7	5.4	21665	46.4	6.1	18804	40.9	
	NEW CUMBERLAND (AOD)	2.1	45610	73.5	2.2	8809	73.2	2.3	7932	73.5	2.3	6799	67.4	
	OTHER DEPOTS	6.4	90400	33.0	6.7	18262	32.4	7.2	13733	30.7	8.3	12005	25.9	
	***CCP PROCESSING & CARGO ACCUM	6.3	126262	***	6.7	21932	***	8.5	22936	***	6.1	22620	***	
10**	INTRANSIT TO POE	4.0	120807	29.9	3.1	18091	35.3	3.9	22447	17.0	4.6	19640	36.2	
	***POE PROCESSING & AWAIT LIFT	3.7	121828	***	3.6	19173	***	3.9	21409	***	2.6	20317	***	
10	INTRANSIT POE TO POD	14.1	83758	7.7	15.0	10240	0.1	12.8	13621	8.7	13.5	17674	15.9	
2	POD PROCESSING	3.5	60778	66.4	4.1	5470	63.2	2.6	24351	73.2	3.1	10251	72.3	
3	INTRANSIT TO SSA	7.1	35450	33.2	8.7	2615	31.7	7.4	9674	17.3	8.4	10822	18.1	
5	SSA PROCESSING	4.7	51155	69.8	3.6	7568	77.7	5.3	9415	64.4	6.2	8955	58.4	
45	TOTAL OST-ASL ONLY (LESS B/O)	58.4	54414	22.8	58.4	9214	23.1	60.4	8908	18.2	61.6	8772	20.2	
	TOTAL OST-THRU AOD	53.7	16492	31.6	54.3	3055	33.9	55.8	2879	24.2	57.4	2270	24.6	
	TOTAL OST-BACKORDER (LESS BV)	113.0	3876		117.6	588		127.0	629		124.7	857		
	TOTAL OST-DIRECT VENDOR DEL	122.3	3373		128.2	565		126.9	517		141.6	531		

Figure 5-19. Average Pipeline Segment Processing Time In Days

COMPARISON OF TOTAL OST (DAYS)

DSS USAREUR

PD 01-03 REQUISITIONS COMPLETED DURING NOVEMBER 19__

	AVERAGE OST (ASL ONLY)									TOTAL NSL REQNS
	AIR		SURFACE		MAIL		TOTAL ASL			
	NR REQNS	DAYS	NR REQNS	DAYS	NR REQNS	DAYS	NR REQNS	DAYS		
NON BACKORDERED ALL										
ARMY	36	26.3	9	78.1	1	25.0	48	38.3	(2)	249
DLA	56	27.3	7	59.9			75	31.1	(12)	688
GSA (DIRECT)			4	45.8			6	39.7	(2)	42
GSA (CCP)	5	37.2	5	66.0			10	51.6		75
OTHERS										3
SUB-TOTAL	97	28.1	25	65.4	1	25.0	139	35.5	(16)	1,057
AOD SHIPMENT										
EAST (ARMY)	32	25.5	3	72.7			36	29.6	(1)	195
EAST (DLA)	32	26.0	1	25.0			37	25.8	(4)	311
NON-AOD SHIPMENT	28	32.0	12	73.3	1	25.0	50	43.1	(9)	431
BACKORDERED										
ARMY	4	133.8	1	76.0	2	86.0	8	109.4	(1)	42
DLA	12	94.4	4	260.3	1	22.0	19	123.1	(2)	92
GSA (DIRECT)			7	121.7			7	121.7		10
GSA (CCP)	5	148.6	14	157.3			19	155.0		15
OTHERS										
SUB-TOTAL	21	114.8	26	160.4	3	64.7	53	132.3	(3)	159
OST FOR B/O-NON- B/O REQUISITIONS	118	43.6	51	113.8	4	54.8	192	62.2	(19)	1,216

Notes:

1. () denotes ASL items for which category of air, surface or parcel post could not be determined.

Figure 5-20. Comparison of Total OST (Days)

DSS USAREUR

PD 09-15 OBJ	PIPELINE SEGMENT	SEP 88 - NOV 88 COMPLETED REQUISITIONS PIPELINE SEGMENTS*				NOV 88 COMPLETED REQUISITIONS PIPELINE SEGMENTS*				REQUISITIONS COMBINED SEGMENTS**			
		NR OF ACTIONS	AVG DAYS	NR OF ACTIONS	AVG DAYS	NR OF ACTIONS	AVG DAYS	NR OF ACTIONS	AVG DAYS	NR OF ACTIONS	AVG DAYS	NR OF ACTIONS	AVG DAYS
5	IN-THEATER PROCESSING	17209	4.8	17209	4.8	5172	4.8	5172	4.8	5172	4.8	5172	4.8
	GSA PROCESSING	7061	8.6	7061	8.6	2401	9.2	2401	9.2	2401	9.2	2401	9.2
3	WICP PROCESSING	8878	1.8	8878	1.8	2613	1.9	2613	1.9	2613	1.9	2613	1.9
5	DEPOT PROCESSING & HOLD TIME	10585	6.2	***		3027	6.8	***		3027	6.8	3027	6.8
2	INTRANSIT TO CCP - ALL SHIPMENTS	17450	4.1	***		5326	4.7	***		5326	4.7	5326	4.7
	(INTRANSIT TO CCP - NON ADD)	(10868)	(5.3)	***	9694	14.0		(3531)	(5.9)	***	2751	16.5	
	CCP PROC & CARGO ACC - ALL SHIPMENTS	18042	6.2	*		5513	7.9	***		5513	7.9	5513	7.9
	* (CCP PROC & CARGO ACC - NON ADD)	(11092)	(6.8)	***		(3634)	(8.5)	***		(3634)	(8.5)	(3634)	(8.5)
10	INTRANSIT TO POE	17271	3.7	***		5014	3.9	***		5014	3.9	5014	3.9
	POE PROC & AWAIT SCHEDULED LIFT	16581	3.9	*	14726	22.6		4302	4.0	***	4728	22.9	
10	INTRANSIT POE TO POD	12681	14.4	***		3396	13.0	***		3396	13.0	3396	13.0
2	POD PROCESSING	10480	3.2	***		4186	2.7	***		4186	2.7	4186	2.7
3	INTRANSIT TO SSA	6682	8.9	***	14345	18.8		2613	9.6	***	4689	17.8	
5	SSA PROCESSING	8604	6.2	***		2791	8.2	***		2791	8.2	2791	8.2
45	TOTAL OST			18828	63.6					5718	65.9		

* NO ELAPSED DAY LIMITS

** Segments combined to effectively eliminate duplicate processing times for requisitions processed through two or more subsequent events on the same calendar days

Figure 5-21. Average Pipeline Segment Processing Time In Days (reverse pipeline)

DSS USAREUR

ELAPSED DAYS	PD 01-03				PD 04-08				PD 09-15			
	OCT		NOV		OCT		NOV		OCT		NOV	
	NR OF ACTIONS	CUM %	NR OF ACTIONS	CUM %	NR OF ACTIONS	CUM %	NR OF ACTIONS	CUM %	NR OF ACTIONS	CUM %	NR OF ACTIONS	CUM %
1- 10		0.0	2	1.4	1	0.1	4	0.5	30	0.3		0.0
11- 20	4	3.7	21	16.5	38	4.6	49	6.7	144	2.0	132	1.5
21- 30	24	26.2	50	52.5	67	12.4	50	12.9	390	6.3	506	7.3
31- 40	20	44.9	31	74.8	76	21.3	47	18.8	471	11.6	578	13.9
41- 45	10	54.2	4	77.7	85	31.3	23	21.7	587	18.2	555	20.2
46- 50	6	59.8	3	79.9	138	47.5	79	31.7	1184	31.5	904	30.5
51- 55	8	67.3	5	83.5	88	57.8	75	41.1	1237	45.4	912	40.9
56- 60	10	76.6		83.5	70	66.0	146	59.4	1278	59.7	874	50.9
61- 70	9	85.0	11	91.4	125	80.7	178	81.8	1629	78.0	1813	71.5
71- 80	10	94.4	6	95.7	64	88.2	75	91.2	805	87.1	1211	85.3
81- 90	5	99.1	4	98.6	39	92.7	20	93.7	480	92.4	635	92.6
91-100		99.1		98.6	28	96.0	15	95.6	287	95.7	350	96.6
101-110	1	100.0	2	100.0	7	96.8	4	96.1	119	97.0	122	97.9
111-120		100.0		100.0	7	97.7	11	97.5	87	98.0	45	98.5
121-130		100.0		100.0	4	98.1	1	97.6	49	98.5	31	98.8
GT 130		100.0		100.0	16	100.0	19	100.0	131	100.0	104	100.0
TOTAL ACTIONS	107		139		853		796		8908		8772	
AVG OST	46.4 DAYS		35.5 DAYS		56.6 DAYS		57.9 DAYS		60.4 DAYS		61.6 DAYS	

Figure 5-22. ALL, ASL, Non B/O Requisitions, Total OST by Priority

DSS USAREUR

REQUISITIONS RECEIVED		AMCCOM	AVSCOM	CECOM	TROSCOM	TACOM	MICOM	GMPA	OTHER ARMY	TOTAL ARMY
TOTAL (XO, AO, AT, AE9)	NOV	1065	121	752	500	3842	109	2313	56	8758
	JUN-NOV	6868	556	4367	2757	22105	793	4571	396	42413
REJECTS	NOV	99	23	150	27	204	5	17	1	526
	JUN-NOV	714	135	1018	258	1726	231	21	88	4191
CANCELS	NOV			1	3	4	2			10
	JUN-NOV	44	12	62	29	211	27	2	14	401
NET	NOV	966	98	601	470	3634	102	2296	55	8222
	JUN-NOV	6110	409	3287	2470	20168	535	4548	294	37821
INITIAL FILL RATE	NOV	75.8%	64.3%	76.0%	72.3%	74.7%	30.4%	10.9%	3.6%	55.8%
	JUN-NOV	83.5%	63.8%	76.9%	83.9%	82.1%	57.6%	53.5%	12.2%	77.5%
OPEN REQUISITIONS ¹										
TOTAL OPEN		64	37	203	100	444	159	2105	199	3311
NR BD STATUS		25	9	129	37	235	104	94	37	670
OPEN GT 30 DAYS		14	16	117	15	97	107	78	147	591
NR BD STATUS		7	3	94	9	83	101	16	27	340
OPEN BACKORDERS ¹										
TOTAL OPEN		913	123	339	294	2694	145	25	149	4682
NR BV STATUS			10	9	14	16	36		1	86
OPEN GT 30 DAYS		737	111	292	251	2151	131	4	146	3823
NR BV STATUS			10	9	13	16	35		1	84
MRO PROCESSING										
TOTAL MROS (ALL DICS)	NOV	870	88	611	397	3148	49	780	5	5948
	JUN-NOV	5950	341	3088	2380	19026	418	2745	79	34027
% ON AOD	NOV	64.8%	59.1%	27.8%	54.7%	78.1%	46.9%	45.4%		64.6%
	JUN-NOV	68.7%	56.0%	41.2%	58.4%	80.3%	55.5%	63.0%		71.0%
NON B/O MROS (X0)	NOV	751	62	458	350	2900	32	776	1	5330
	JUN-NOV	5178	242	2591	2173	17145	322	2715	12	30378
AVERAGE DAYS	NOV	1.5	1.4	2.1	1.3	2.0	3.3	10.7	53.0	3.2
	JUN-NOV	1.4	1.9	1.8	1.3	1.8	1.7	4.6	14.4	2.0
% IN 3 DAYS	NOV	92.9%	98.4%	95.6%	97.1%	92.9%	93.8%	16.2%		82.3%
	JUN-NOV	95.8%	95.0%	95.5%	96.6%	94.2%	96.6%	70.0%	8.3%	92.6%

Notes:

1. Open Requisitions and Open Backorders include NET Records with document dates in the past 12 months.

Figure 5-23. NICP Processing

DSS USAREUR
INITIAL FILL RATE (ARMY)
ALL XO, AO, AT, AE9 REQUISITIONS
AS OF 30 NOVEMBER 19

DSS USAREUR

NICP	SEPTEMBER			OCTOBER			NOVEMBER			
	QTY	%	%	QTY	%	%	QTY	%	%	
AMCCOM	900	82.8 17.0 .2	(.2)	1,196	84.2 15.5 .3	(.3)	966	75.8 19.0 5.2	(1.9)	FILLED W/O B/O ALL B/O (BV PCT.) OPEN (BD PCT.)
AVSCOM	59	66.1 33.9		91	56.0 28.6 15.4	(2.2) (3.3)	98	64.3 14.3 21.4	(6.1)	FILLED W/O B/O ALL B/O (BV PCT.) OPEN (BD PCT.)
CECOM	542	66.2 28.8 5.0	(.6) (4.6)	535	72.1 13.3 14.6	(.2) (12.0)	601	76.0 10.0 14.0	(5.5)	FILLED W/O B/O ALL B/O (BV PCT.) OPEN (BD PCT.)
TROSCOM	497	88.5 11.1 .4	(.4) (.4)	504	87.1 12.1 .8	(.2) (.6)	470	72.3 9.6 18.1	(.2) (6.0)	FILLED W/O B/O ALL B/O (BV PCT.) OPEN (BD PCT.)
TACOM	2,708	84.5 15.4 .1	(.1)	4,603	80.6 17.8 1.6	(1.5)	3,634	74.7 9.8 9.5	(4.2)	FILLED W/O B/O ALL B/O (BV PCT.) OPEN (BD PCT.)
MICOM	134	76.9 17.9 5.2	(4.5)	101	56.4 29.7 13.9	(12.9)	102	30.4 18.6 51.0	(1.0) (2.9)	FILLED B/O B/O ALL B/O (BV PCT.) OPEN (BD PCT.)
GMPA	338	92.9 .9 6.2	(1.2)	411	97.3 1.0 1.7	(.2) (.7)	2,296	10.9 1.0 88.1	(.1) (3.4)	FILLED W/O B/O ALL B/O (BV PCT.) OPEN (BD PCT.)
OTHER ARMY	31	6.5 29.0 64.5	(16.1)	36	2.8 19.4 77.8	(19.4)	55	3.6 1.8 94.5	(18.2)	FILLED W/O B/O ALL B/O (BV PCT.) OPEN (BD PCT.)
TOTAL ARMY	5,209	82.4 16.1 1.6	(.1) (.9)	7,477	80.9 16.1 3.0	(.1) (2.2)	8,222	55.8 11.2 33.0	(*) (4.0)	FILLED W/O B/O ALL B/O (BV PCT.) OPEN (BD PCT.)

Notes:

1. An asterisk (*) denotes a trace percentage.

2. AMC has established a target of 75% for requisitions filled without Backorder, per DRCMM-SP MSG, DTG 182114 Z MAR 77, SUBJ: DSS Monthly Performance Report.

3. Filled, B/O, and Open Percentage may not equal 100.0% due to rounding.

Figure 5-24. Initial Fill Rate (Army)

DSS USAREUR
ANALYSIS OF DEPOT PROCESSING TO CCP RECEIPT (DAYS)
AS OF 30 NOVEMBER 19__

DSS USAREUR

DEPOT	TOTAL LINES SHIPPED				MINUS AMC EXCLUSION			
	DEPOT PROCESSING			DEPOT SHIP TO CCP RECEIPT	DEPOT PROCESSING			DEPOT SHIP TO CCP RECEIPT
	NR LINES SHIPPED	AVERAGE DAYS	% WITHIN 5 DAYS	AVERAGE DAYS	NR LINES SHIPPED	AVERAGE DAYS	% WITHIN 5 DAYS	AVERAGE DAYS
AOD								
NEW CUMBERLAND	3363	4.7	72.7%	2.4				
OTHER ARMY								
SHARPE	433	12.5	1.8%	7.2	419	12.6	1.9%	7.2
ANNISTON	48	7.0	35.4%	5.3	40	7.2	27.5%	5.3
LEXINGTON	88	4.0	67.0%	5.1	43	5.4	37.2%	4.8
PUEBLO	2	3.5	100.0%	10.3	2	3.5	100.0%	10.3
RED RIVER	704	13.2	10.8%	9.8	665	13.4	8.7%	9.8
SACRAMENTO	33	5.3	72.7%	6.4	14	6.7	64.3%	7.6
TOOELE	24	5.5	66.7%	8.8	19	5.5	68.4%	8.6
LETTERKENNY	230	8.7	27.0%	2.6	223	8.8	27.8%	2.6
TOBYHANNA	300	5.7	51.0%	3.7	9	4.3	66.7%	4.4
SIERRA	1	1.0	100.0%					
SENECA	95	3.7	96.8%	5.2	79	3.7	97.5%	5.3
CORPUS CHRISTI	6	10.3		7.0	1	6.0		
OTHER	21	6.7	14.3%	4.8	4	6.3	25.0%	4.3
ARMY TOTAL	5348	6.7	55.3%	3.7	1521	11.3	17.5%	7.5
DLA/DSS								
					DLA DESIGNATED ITEMS			
NEW CUMBERLAND	5059	4.7	67.4%	2.3				
MECHANICSBURG	2902	5.8	62.0%	1.6				
MECHANICSBURG (COPAD)				2.2				
COLUMBUS	921	9.8	11.1%	4.1	432	10.0	13.0%	4.3
MEMPHIS	1079	5.9	48.7%	6.3	368	6.1	46.5%	6.0
RICHMOND	1900	9.4	26.5%	4.3	916	9.2	26.3%	4.6
TRACY	282	8.0	20.6%	9.6	121	7.8	24.0%	9.5
OGDEN	399	5.0	56.1%	7.1	177	4.9	57.1%	7.5
OAKLAND	30	13.0	13.3%	11.9	1	79.0		
NORFOLK	10	19.1	10.0%	12.5				9.0
OTHER DLA								
DLA TOTAL	12582	6.3	52.7%	3.1	2015	8.4	29.7%	5.3
GSA								
NEW CUMBERLAND	1088	3.7	80.0%	2.3				
GSA STOCKED NON B/O ¹	8481	12.7	20.2%	10.1				
GSA TOTAL	10784	N/A	N/A	9.5				
OTHER SERVICES	85	11.9	14.1%	8.8				

Notes:

1. Time measured is from requisition receipt to Depot Ship for non-backordered shipments.

Figure 5-25. Analysis of Depot Processing to CCP Receipt (Days)

DSS USAREUR
ALL, CCP PROCESSING THROUGH POE PROCESSING TIMES
AS OF 30 NOVEMBER 19__

DSS USAREUR

ELAPSED DAYS	AIR						ELAPSED DAYS	SURFACE					
	CCP PROCESSING & CARGO ACCUM		INTRANSIT CCP TO APOE		APOE PROCESSING & AWAIT LIFT			CCP PROCESSING & CARGO ACCUM		INTRANSIT CCP TO WPOE		WPOE PROCESSING & AWAIT LIFT	
	NR OF ACTIONS	CUM %	NR OF ACTIONS	CUM %	NR OF ACTIONS	CUM %		NR OF ACTIONS	CUM %	NR OF ACTIONS	CUM %	NR OF ACTIONS	CUM %
0 ¹	330	4.9	55	0.8	4	0.1	0	477	1.9	127	0.6	3986	17.5
1	1162	22.0	1035	15.2	1602	21.7	1	1779	9.0	2905	13.8	8388	54.3
2	944	35.9	1557	36.8	1603	43.3	2	2714	19.8	2919	27.1	5807	79.8
3	813	47.9	2024	65.0	1664	65.8	3	2076	28.0	3203	41.7	1057	84.4
4	1034	63.1	1261	82.5	1192	81.9	4	2656	38.6	1009	46.3	5	84.5
5	674	73.0	986	96.2	717	91.6	5	2766	49.6	1917	55.1	475	86.6
6	616	82.1	165	98.5	416	97.2	6	3352	63.0	4962	77.7	156	87.2
7	570	90.5	33	99.9	200	99.9	7	3029	75.0	2405	80.7	621	90.0
8	326	96.3	4	99.0	4	100.0	8	2004	83.0	1759	96.7	772	93.4
9	114	97.0	44	99.6	1	100.0	9	874	86.5	175	97.5	827	97.0
10	78	98.1	3	99.7		100.0	10	440	88.2	453	99.5	27	97.1
11-15	87	99.4	24	100.0		100.0	11-15	2270	97.3	34	99.7	524	99.4
16-20	31	99.9		100.0		100.0	16-20	396	98.8	14	99.8	104	99.9
21-25	5	99.9		100.0		100.0	21-25	123	99.3	21	99.9	19	99.9
26-30	1	100.0		100.0		100.0	26-30	119	99.8	32	100.0	14	100.0
GT-30	3	100.0		100.0		100.0	GT-30	48	100.0	60	100.0	65	100.0
TOTAL ACTIONS	6788		7191		7403			25122		21935		22782	
AVG	4.0 DAYS		3.1 DAYS		3.0 DAYS			6.0 DAYS		4.6 DAYS		2.5 DAYS	

Notes:

1. Zero days means materiel received and shipped same day.

Figure 5-26. ALL, CCP Processing Through PEO Processing Times

Chapter 6 Materiel Returns Data Base

6-1. General

a. The Materiel Returns Data Base (MRDB) contains all items reported through the Materiel Returns program (MRP), as well as the depot receipt of all returns including automatic return items (ARIs). Also available is the visibility of excess materiel processed through the United States Army Materiel Command (USAMC) European Redistribution Facility (ERF) in Germany. The MRDB was primarily established to support retrograde recoverability reporting requirements. Customers may obtain the status of an MRDB document number through remote terminal by using the dial-up, AUTODIN, or DDN procedures or by contacting the Shipper Service Control Branch, AMXLC-LC, by message, letter, or telephone (see app B for telephone directory). The data elements for inquiry are found in figure 6-1. (Also see app C for LIF data element codes.)

b. MRDB visibility is maintained in a similar manner as the Logistic Intelligence File (LIF) maintains visibility over requisitioned items. Figure 6-2 shows the various overseas nodes in the system and the documentation flow from each node. The monthly Retrograde Intransit Visibility Reports (RIVR) and the quarterly Recovery Improvement Program Reporting System (RIPRS) are generated from the MRDB.

REVERSE PIPELINE RECORD BUILD (OVERSEAS)

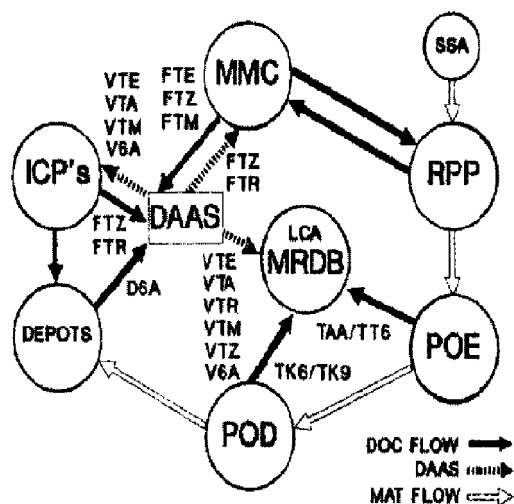


Figure 6-2. Reverse pipeline record build

c. As serviceable or unserviceable excesses are generated, the supply support activity (SSA) or the installation supply division (ISD) records the excess on accountable records and generates reports of excesses as appropriate. The majority of excess items are reported to the appropriate national inventory control point (NICP) with a document identifier code (DIC) FTE and are shipped in accordance with the disposition instructions in the DIC FTR from the NICP.

d. In the case of ARIs, a DIC FTA is generated and excess items are shipped automatically without waiting for disposition instructions. When an activity ships an item, a DIC FTM is generated through Defense Automatic Addressing System (DAAS) to the appropriate NICP with an information copy to LCA. The DIC FTM will contain the shipment data. The overseas activity will ship the excess to the port of embarkation (POE)/aerial port of embarkation (APOE). The cargo is then lifted to the port of debarkation (POD). The shipment is then routed to the appropriate CONUS depot. The

depot submits a D6_ through DAAS to the NICP and DAAS furnishes an image to LCA. At the NICP, the D6_ triggers a DIC FTZ document that grants the activity stock fund credit.

e. Figure 6-1 shows the output format of a MRDB remote terminal inquiry and contains an explanation of the MRDN data elements. Inquiry of the MRDB may be made by using document numbers. Procedures for obtaining a password for inquiry may be found in paragraph 3-11.

6-2. Retrograde Intransit Visibility Reports (RIVR)

a. *Description.* The RIVR package consists of seven reports. The data base for all reports includes materiel returns documentation recorded in the MRDB. Each report displays return items divided into three categories: recoverability code D or L, Class VII, and "Other" materiel, which is neither D or L nor Class VII. In cases where a national stock number (NSN) is identified in the AMDF as both D or L and Class VII, precedence is given to the D and L category and the item will appear in that portion of the reports. In addition, counts are stratified by ARI versus MRP items. An ARI is an item with an NSN in the AMDF and an ARI code of E, C, R, S, M, or N. The MRP is an excess item with other than an ARI code of E, C, R, S, M, or N.

b. *Report contents.* Each report contains data by MACOM with the subordinate installations or corps displayed within the appropriate MACOM. The cutoff date for all reports is the last day of each month. The F_ series DIC will appear as a V_ DIC in LCA records when the transaction has passed through DAAS.

6-3. RIVR report descriptions

a. *RIVR No. 1, Sec. 1: Materiel Return Segment Time.* This is a set of MRP and ARI MACOM rolup reports that display installation, national inventory control point (NICP), and depot performance against USAMC established objectives. MRDB records routed through DAAS are selected to the RIVR 1, Sec. 1, reports if the materiel return segment completion date falls within the report month. Pipeline averages are expressed in days. Materiel return segments are defined as follows:

(1) *NICP response to excess report (MRP reports only) (first reply minus DRE).* First reply cycle date minus the DRE at LCA. DIC FTR status codes S_, TA, TB, TC, TD, TH, TJ, TK, and T4.

(2) *Customer response to return instructions (MRP reports only) (SHPD minus first reply).* Date materiel released to carrier (card columns 57-59) in DIC FTM/FTT minus the first reply cycle date.

(3) *Shipping time from customer (DEPR minus SHPD).* Date materiel released by carrier (card columns 73-75) in DIC D6_ or materiel receipt date (card columns 62-64) of FTZ (when no D6_ posted to DEPR field) minus date released to carrier (card columns 57-59) in DIC FTM/FTT.

(4) *Receipt processing time (NICPR minus DEPR).* DIC D6_ cycle date minus date materiel released by carrier (card columns 73-75) in D6_ or materiel receipt date (card columns 62-64) of FTZ (when no D6_ posted to DEPR field).

(5) *NICP response to depot receipt (RECEIPT minus NICPR).* DIC FTZ post date (DAAS header date/date FTZ received by LCA) minus the DIC D6_ cycle date.

(6) *Total return item (DEPR minus document number date).* Date materiel released by carrier (card columns 73-75) in DIC 6_ or materiel receipt date (card columns 62-64) in FTZ (when no D6_ posted to DEPR field) minus the FTE/VTE (for MRP) or FTA/VTA (for ARI) document number date.

(7) *Customer ARI action time (ARI reports only) (SHPD minus document number date).* Date materiel released to carrier (card columns 57-59) in DIC FTM/FTT minus the FTA/VTA document number date.

b. *RIVR No. 1, Sec. 2: Pipeline performance.* This report displays the average processing time of MRP and ARI returns for the current and previous 2 months with 6-month averages for comparison within the following pipeline segments:

(1) *Intheater and installation processing of excess reports.* Time from the Julian date in the document number in the FTE/VTE (for

MRP) or FTA/VTA (for ARI) until the date record established (DRE) at LCA.

(a) *Direct (MRP)*. FTE/VTE records with other than an ARI code of E, C, R, S, M, or N or a 1 in the Defense European and Pacific Redistribution Activity (DEPRA) field. The time used in AVG is measured from the Julian date in the document number until the DRE at LCA.

(b) *Direct (ARI)*. Records created by a report of excess with an ARI code of E, C, R, S, M, or N. The time used in AVG is measured from Julian date in the document number until the DRE at LCA.

(c) *Through DEPRA (MRP)*. DEPRA provides a central system for screening and redistribution of DOD assets among European and Pacific activities. FTE/VTE records with a 1 in the DEPRA field have undergone DEPRA screen. The time used to determine AVG is measured from the Julian date in the document number to DRE at LCA. As the DRE is not established until the excess item has processed through DEPRA, this AVG time can be lengthy.

(2) *Return Disposition Response Time (MRP only) (first reply minus DRE)*. First reply cycle date minus the DRE at LCA.

(3) *Storage processing time (MRP only) (SHPD minus first reply)*. Date materiel released to the carrier (card columns 57–59) in FTM/FTT minus the first reply cycle date.

(4) *Total intransit time (DEPR minus SHPD)*. Date materiel released by carrier (card columns 73–75) in D6_ from other than ERF; minus date released to carrier (card columns 57–59) of FTM/FTT.

(5) *Intransit time to POE (POER minus SHPD)*. APOE receipt date (card columns 54–56) of ZAA or POE receipt date (card columns 52–55) of ZTG; minus date materiel released to carrier (card columns 57–59) of FTM/FTT.

(6) *POE processing time (POEL minus POER)*. APOE lift date (card columns 57–59) of ZAA or POE lift date (card columns 56–59) of ZTG; minus APOE receipt date (card columns 54–56) of ZAA or POE receipt date (card columns 52–55) of ZTG.

(7) *Intransit POE to POD (PODR minus POEL)*. APOD receipt date (card columns 69–72) of TK6 or POD receipt date (card columns 69–72) of TK9; minus APOE lift date (card columns 57–59) of ZAA or POE lift date (card columns 56–59) of ZTG.

(8) *POD processing (PODF minus PODR)*. APOD forward date (card columns 73–76) of TK6 or POD forward date (card columns 73–76) of TK9, minus APOD receipt date (card columns 69–72) of TK6 or POD receipt date (card columns 69–72) of TK9.

(9) *Intransit POD to depot (DEPR minus PODF)*. Date materiel released by carrier (other than ERF) (card columns 73–75) in DIC D6_ or materiel receipt date (card columns 62–64) of FTZ when no D6_; minus APOD forward date (card columns 73–76) of TK6 or POD forward date (card columns 73–76) of TK9.

(10) *Receipt processing time (NICPR minus DEPR)*. D6_ cycle date of SEG FTZ-DT (if no D6_ received); minus date materiel released by carrier (other than ERF) (card columns 73–75) in D6_ or materiel receipt date (card columns 62–64) of FTZ (when no D6_ posted to SEG).

(11) *Total return time (DEPR minus Julian date in document number (DOC NO))*. Date materiel released by carrier (other than ERF) (card columns 73–75) on D6_ or materiel receipt date (card columns 62–64) of FTZ; minus the Julian date in the DOC NO.

(12) *CONUS processing time*. CONUS elements consist of (1), (2), (3), (4), (10), and (11) only.

(13) *OCONUS processing time*. OCONUS elements consist of (1) through (11).

c. *RIVR No. 1, Sec. 3: Materiel Return Ship Time*. This report displays the average ship time for returns and the number of measurements used to determine the average. The ship time is measured from the Julian date of DOC NO to the date materiel released by carrier in the D6_.

d. *RIVR No. 2, Sec. 1: Open Report of Excess (FTE) Summary*. This report shows the total number of FTEs processed by a source of supply (SOS) during the previous 365 days measured from the report cutoff date, with a further display of open FTEs aged from

the DRE at LCA. An Open FTE is a report of excess (FTE) with no cancellation (FTC), reply to report of excess (FTR), shipment (FTM), or receipt (D6_/FTZ) recorded or a DIC FTE with only a report of excess delay (FTD) recorded that has an expired expected reply date.

e. *RIVR No. 2, Sec. 2: Open FTE 31–365 Days*. This report prints details of FTE transactions that have been open from 31–365 days measured from the report cutoff date. Records are printed by age (descending) within the first two positions of the MATCAT. Age is measured from the DRE at LCA to the report cutoff date. Those transactions which have undergone DEPRA screen will have a 1 in the DEPRA screen field. In the dollar value summary, Open FTE entries are displayed as follows:

(1) *\$ Value–D and L Army Stock Fund (ASF)*. All transactions in the D and L section of the report with a 2 in the second position of the MATCAT.

(2) *\$ Value–D and L Procurement Appropriation Army (PAA)*. All transactions in the D and L section of the report with other than a 2 in the second position of the MATCAT. These include those Class VII items coded D or L.

(3) *\$ Value–Class VII*. All transactions in the Class VII section of the report. Those transactions that are also coded D or L are printed under D and L.

(4) *\$ Value–Other (ASF)*. All transactions in the “Other” section of the report with a 2 in the second position of the MATCAT. These are ASF returns that are neither D or L nor Class VII.

(5) *\$ Value–Other (PAA)*. All transactions in the “Other” section of the report with other than a 2 in the second position of the MATCAT. These are those PAA funded returns that are neither D or L nor Class VII.

(6) *Total \$ Value*. Sum of the above transactions.

f. *RIVR No. 2, Sec. 3: Open FTE 31–365 Days by Source of Supply*. This report is part of the MACOM roll-up series and is prepared only for those MACOMs with reported installations or elements. This report prints details of the FTE transactions that have been open from 31–365 days measured from the report cutoff date. A separate printout is provided for each NICP. All DLA or GSA records are printed to their respective page(s). Records are printed by age (descending) within the first two positions of the MATCAT. Age is measured from the DRE at LCA to the report cutoff date.

g. *RIVR No. 3, Sec. 1: Open Returns Unshipped (ARI) Summary*. This report displays the total number of ARI records processed by a SOS during the previous 365 days measured from the report cutoff date, with a further display of open ARI records aged from the DRE at LCA. An open return unshipped (ARI) is any MRDB record that contains an E, C, R, S, M, or N in the ARI field and none of the following:

(1) Ship (SHPD) date derived from a DIC FTM.

(2) CANCEL indicator derived from a DIC FTC.

(3) Depot receipt (DEPR) date derived from a DIC D6_.

(4) NICP (NICPR) date derived from a DIC D6_ transmission date of DIC FTZ, if no D6_.

(5) First reply (1ST REPLY) status other than TA, TB, TH, or TJ.

h. *RIVR No. 3, Sec. 2., Open Returns Unshipped (ARI) Details*. This report prints details of ARI transactions that have been open between 61–365 days. Qualifying ARI records are measured from the report cutoff date to the DRE at LCA. The \$ Value Summary–Open ARI information is the same as for RIVR No.2, Sec.2. Records are printed by age (descending) within the first two positions of the MATCAT. A 1 in the DEPRA screen field indicates a record that has undergone DEPRA screen.

i. *RIVR No. 3, Sec. 3: Open Returns Unshipped (ARI) Details*. This report is part of the MACOM roll-up series and is prepared only for those MACOMs with reported installations or elements. This report prints details of the ARI transactions that have been open (unshipped) from 61–365 days measured from the report cutoff date. A separate printout is provided for each DODAAC. Records are printed by age (descending) within the first two positions of the MATCAT. Age is measured from the DRE at LCA to the report cutoff date.

j. RIVR No. 4, Sec. 1: Open Returns Unshipped (MRP) Summary. This report prints the total number of MRP records that a NICP response has been received from a SOS during the previous 365 days. This report is measured from the report cutoff date, with a further display of open MRP records aged from the first reply cycle date and exceeded ERD at LCA. An open return unshipped (MRP) is any MRDB record that has a first reply (1ST REPLY) status of TA, TB, TH, or TJ, does not have an E, C, R, S, M, or N in the ARI field, and has none of the following:

- (1) Ship (SHPD) date derived from a DIC FTM.
- (2) CANCEL indicator derived from a DIC FTC.
- (3) Depot receipt (DEPR) date derived from a DIC D6_.
- (4) NICP (NICPR) date derived from a DIC D6_ transmission date of DIC FTZ transmission date if no D6_.

k. RIVR No. 4, Sec. 2: Open Returns Unshipped (MRP) Details. This report prints details of MRP transactions that have been open between 61–365 days. Qualifying MRP records are measured from report cutoff date to the first reply cycle date. The \$ Value Summary—Open MRP information is the same as for RIVR No. 2, Sec. 2. Records are printed by age (descending) within the first two positions of the MATCAT. A 1 in the DEPR Screen field indicates a record that has undergone DEPR Screen.

l. RIVR No. 4, Sec. 3: Open Returns Unshipped (MRP) Details. This report is part of the MACOM roll-up series and is prepared only for those MACOMS with reported installations or elements. This report prints details of the MRP transactions that have been open (unshipped) from 61–365 days measured from the report cutoff date. A separate printout is provided for each DODAAC. Records are printed by age (descending) within the first two positions of the MATCAT. Age is measured from the first reply (TA, TB, TH, or TJ) date to the report cutoff date.

m. RIVR No. 5, Sec. 1: Open Shipment (FTM) Summary. This report shows the total number (#) and dollar value (\$) of FTMs submitted during the 365 days proceeding the report cutoff date. The dollar value is stratified by budget appropriation account code categories PAA and ASF. The report also displays the open FTMs. An open FTM is an FTM with no associated cancellation (FTC), depot receipt (D6_), or materiel receipt status (FTZ). These open FTMs are aged within source of supply (SOS).

n. RIVR No. 5, Sec. 2: Open Shipment (FTM) Details. This report displays all open FTM transactions which are between 61–365 or 91–365 days for CONUS and OCONUS elements respectively, measured from the date shipped to the report cutoff date. Open FTMs have no associated FTC, D6_, or FTZ posted. These FTMs are printed by age (descending) within the first two positions of the MATCAT. The \$ Value Summary Open FTM displays dollar values in the manner described for RIVR No. 2, Sec. 2. Records that have undergone DEPR screen will have a 1 in the DEPR screen field.

o. RIVR No. 5, Sec. 3: Open Shipment (FTM) Details by Depot. This report is part of the MACOM roll-up series, and is prepared only for those MACOMS with reported installations or elements. This report displays all FTM transactions open between 61–365 days for CONUS and 91–365 days for OCONUS. These days are measured from the date materiel shipped to the report cutoff date with no associated FTC, D6_, or FTZ posted. These FTMs are printed by age (descending) within the first two positions of the MATCAT by depot. The following budget information is supplied in four categories under Total \$ Value Summary—Open FTM.

(1) *PAA \$ Value.* All transactions whether D or L, Class VII, or “Other” with an R through Z in the second position of the MATCAT.

(2) *Stock Fund \$ Value.* All transactions whether D or L, Class VII, or “Other” with a 2 in the second position of the MATCAT.

(3) *Neither PAA nor Stock Fund \$ Value.* All transactions whether D or L, Class VII, or “Other” without an R through Z or 2 in the second position of the MATCAT.

(4) *Total \$ Value.* Total of All PAA, Stock Fund, and neither PAA nor Stock Fund transactions.

p. RIVR No. 6: Receipt Processing. This report displays two separate pipeline segments stratified by depot.

(1) Intransit to depot, measured from FTM ship date to date materiel released by carrier in DIC D6_ or to the materiel receipt date in DIC FTZ.

(2) Depot processing, measured from date materiel released by carrier in DIC D6_ to date D6_ received at the LCA.

q. RIVR No. 7: Shipments and Shipments Received. This report shows the number of returns shipped from the Corps or Installations, and the number and dollar value of shipped returns that were received at the depot during the preceding 6 months stratified by month.

6–4. Recovery Improvement Program Reporting System (RIPRS)

a. General. The RIPRS consists of 11 reports produced as of the last day of each quarter. Materiel return data are based on recoverability coded D and L PAA secondary items returns that establish records on LCA’s MRDB. Demand and issue data are acquired from information built on the LIF from both requisition and status documents. Demands are counted in the quarter of the Julian date in the document number. Issues are counted in the quarter of the MRO date or later pipeline events if no MRO is present. Returns are counted in the quarter of the depot or NICP receipt, except local disposal which is counted as receipted when the NICP directs disposal. Return rates are computed based on quantity and dollar value. Separate reports break out the dollar value rates by funding category, for example, PAA Secondary, ASF, and Operation and Maintenance, Army (OMA). Reports are geared to MACOM usage with breakouts by installation or activities where applicable. RIPRS No. 7 and 8 provide return rates based on quantity (as in RIPRS No. 2) and dollar value (as in RIPRS No. 3) but are designed for use by the national inventory manager. These reports provide return rates for the various budget accounts managed by each national inventory manager. RIPRS Nos. 11 and 12 were developed from a table of MRDB driver national stock numbers (NSNs). The NSNs were identified as a driver by summing the total Army issues for each NSN and multiplying by the unit price for each NSN, then ranking the total issues in descending dollar order. From this list, the top 200 Army dollar consumers are displayed in RIPRS No. 11 (QTY) and RIPRS No. 12 (\$ Value). The following paragraphs are report descriptions.

b. RIPRS No. 2 is produced in four sections.

(1) *RIPRS No. 2 (P9680): Total Quantity for All MATCATs—Army Overview.* This section provides an Army overview for FORSCOM, TRADOC, ARNG, WESTCOM, USARJ, EUSA, USAREUR, SETAF, USAISC, INSCOM, USMA, HSC, MDW, AMC, USARSO, and Other. The overview presents on one page the MACOM and Army total printed throughout RIPRS No. 2.

(2) *RIPRS No. 2 (p9728): Total Quantity for All MATCATs—Army Overview—Appropriation and Budget Accounts.* This section provides an Army overview for MACOMs by appropriation and budget activity (ABA) codes. The MACOM totals for PAA, ASF, and OMA codes are transferred from the MACOM breakouts from RIPRS No. 4, 5, and 6 and consolidated on this report page.

(3) *RIPRS No. 2 (P9740): Total Quantity for All MATCATs—MACOM Summary.* For those MACOMs with installations, corps or other individually identified elements, this report page will consolidate the demand, issue, and return data for all units under the parent MACOM.

(4) *RIPRS No. 2 (P9642): Total Quantity by MATCAT.* This report provides 1 year return rates based on quantities. The quantities are broken out by the first two positions of the MATCAT. For those MACOMs with installations, the demands, issues, returns and rates of return for MATCATs will be displayed by installation. In addition, the quantities for all MATCATs within the MACOMs will be summed and displayed as MACOM Total D and MACOM Total L. Similarly, the Army Total for all quantities is displayed following the last MACOM and these figures are in turn divided into Army Total D and Army Total L.

c. RIPRS No. 3 is produced in three sections.

(1) *RIPRS No. 3 (P9725): Total Dollars for All MATCATs—Army Overview.* This section provides on a single page the dollar values

for the net recurring demands/issues, total issues, returns unserviceable/serviceable, local disposal unserviceable/serviceable, unserviceable return rate, and total return rate for FORSCOM, TRADOC, ARNG, WESTCOM, USARJ, EUSA, USAREUR, SETAF, USAISC, INSCOM, USMA, HSC, MDW, AMC, USARSO, Other, and Army produced in detail throughout RIPRS No. 3.

(2) *RIPRS No. 3 (P9744): Total Dollars for All MATCATs-MACOM Summary.* For those MACOMs with installations, corps, or individually identified elements, this page will consolidate the demand, issue, and return data for all units under the parent MACOM.

(3) *RIPRS No. 3 (P9644): Total Dollars by MATCAT.* This report provides dollar based return rates as well as total dollar (PAA Secondary, Army Stock Fund, and Operation and Maintenance, Army) value amounts for demands, issues, returns, and local disposal generated during the report period for those quantities reported in RIPRS No. 2.

d. *RIPRS No. 4 (P9652): PAA Dollars by MATCAT.* This report displays the PAA secondary dollar values of demands, issues, returns, and local disposal where the second position of the MATCAT is R through Z.

e. *RIPRS No. 5 (P9654): ASF Dollars by MATCAT.* Same as RIPRS No. 4 but with a 2 in the second position of the MATCAT.

f. *RIPRS No. 6 (P9645): OMA Dollars by MATCAT.* Same as RIPRS No. 4 but with a 3 or 9 in the second position of the MATCAT.

g. *RIPRS No. 7 (P9651): Total Quantity by Inventory Manager and Budget Account.* The inventory manager is identified by the first position of the MATCAT. This section will provide return rates in quantities by budget account within source of supply with all MATCAT quantities rolled-up into inventory manager total. An Army Total is printed following the last inventory manager and displays the Total ASF/PAA/OMA, D and L already identified.

h. *RIPRS No. 8 (P9643): Total Dollar by Inventory Manager and Budget Account.* Same as RIPRS No. 7 but displaying dollar values.

i. *RIPRS No. 9 (P9604): Installation Quantity by MATCAT.* This report provides 1-year return rates based on quantity. The quantities are displayed by the first two positions of each MATCAT within an installation. These quantities are the quantities presently displayed in RIPRS No. 2.

j. *RIPRS No. 10 (P9605): Installation Total Dollar by MATCAT.* This report provides dollars based on return rates as well as total dollar value during the report period for those quantities reported in RIPRS No. 9.

k. *RIPRS No. 11* is produced in four sections.

(1) *RIPRS No. 11 (P9785): Top 200 NSNs-Total Issues Quantity.* This section displays the top 200 NSNs developed in paragraph 6-4a. These 200 NSNs are sorted in national item identification number (NIIN) sequence with nomenclature, net recurring demands/issues, total issues, returns unserviceable/serviceable, local disposal unserviceable/serviceable, unserviceable return rate, and total return rate printed for each NIIN.

(2) *RIPRS No. 11 (P9787): Top 200 NSNs-Army Overview.* For the top 200 NSNs this section provides an Army overview for FORSCOM, TRADOC, ARNG, WESTCOM, USARJ, EUSA, USAREUR, SETAF, USAISC, INSCOM, USMA, HSC, MDW, AMC, USARSO, and Other. The overview presents on one page the MACOM and Army demand, issues, return, and return rate data.

(3) *RIPRS No. 11 (P9789): Top 200 NSNs-MACOM Summary.* For those MACOMs with installations, corps, or other individually identified elements, this page will consolidate the demands, issues, total issues, returns, and return rates for all the units under the parent MACOM.

(4) *RIPRS No. 11 (P9783): Top 200 NSNs-MACOM.* For those

MACOMs with installations, corps, or individually identified elements, this section displays the demands, issues, returns, and rates of returns for NSNs displayed within the installations, corps, or elements. In addition, the total quantity for each installation will be summed and displayed as installation total. Following the last installation, the MACOM total for all included installations is printed.

l. *RIPRS No. 12* is produced in four sections.

(1) *RIPRS No. 12 (P9785): Top 200 NSNs-Total Issues \$ Value.* This section displays the top 200 NSNs developed in paragraph 6-4a. These 200 NSNs are sorted in NIIN sequence with nomenclature, net recurring demands/issues, total issues, returns unserviceable/serviceable, local disposal unserviceable/serviceable, unserviceable return rate, and total return rate printed for each NIIN.

(2) *RIPRS No. 12 (P9787): Top 200 NSNs-Army Overview.* For top 200 NSNs this section provides an Army overview for FORSCOM, TRADOC, ARNG, WESTCOM, USARJ, EUSA, USAREUR, SETAF, USAISC, INSCOM, USMA, HSC, MDW, AMC, USARSO, and Other. The overview presents on one page the MACOM and Army demand, issue, return, and return rate data.

(3) *RIPRS No. 12 (P9789): Top 200 NSNs-MACOM Summary.* For those MACOMs with installations, corps, or other individually identified elements, this page will consolidate the demands, issues, total issues, returns, and return rates for all the units under the parent MACOM.

(4) *RIPRS No. 12 (P9783): Top 200 NSNs-MACOM.* For those MACOMs with installations, corps, or individually identified elements, this section displays the demands, issues, returns, and rates of returns for NSNs displayed within the installation, corps, or element. In addition, the total dollar value for each installation will be summed and displayed as installation total. Following the last installation, the MACOM total for all included installation is printed.

m. *Definitions common to all reports.*

(1) *Net recurring.*

(a) *Demands.* Requisitions on the LIF with a recurring demand code of R in card column 44 of the A0_ that have not been cancelled or rejected.

(b) *Issues.* A LIF recurring demand record with a materiel release order, shipment, or receipt posted.

(2) *Total issues.* All requisitions on the LIF (both recurring and nonrecurring) with a posted materiel release order, shipment, or receipt.

(3) *Returns.*

(a) *Serviceable returns (SVC-RTN).* A return on the MRDB with a depot receipt recorded in materiel condition code of A through E.

(b) *Unserviceable returns (UN SVC-RTN).* A return on the MRDB with receipt recorded in materiel condition code other than A through E.

(4) *Local disposal.*

(a) *Serviceable (SVC).* A report of excess (FTE) on the MRDB with condition code A through E for which the disposition instruction (FTR) contains status code SN, TC, or TK.

(b) *Unserviceable (UN SVC).* Same as serviceable, but with a condition code other than A through E.

(5) *Unserviceable return rate (UN SVC RTN RATE).* Unserviceable returns plus unserviceable local disposal divided by recurring issues (quantity and dollars).

(6) *Total return rate (TOTAL RTN RATE).* Serviceable/unserviceable returns plus local disposal serviceable/unserviceable divided by total issues (quantity and dollars).

Input	LXXXXX Your Password (6 positions)	MRP Code	XXXXXX Document Number (14 positions)
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LXXXXX MRP WK4Y1D712502

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
DOCUMENT NUMBER	DIC	RIC	M	NSN	UI	QTY	SUPADD	SFC	DEPRA	PRJ	PD
WK4Y1D71250002	FTE	S9C	2	2520	00	3635487	EA	0000001	Y00000	CHV	0

(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
CND	CLS	MCSC	ARI	RCV	DML	RICC	AEC	UNIT PRICE	AIF	AREA	CMD	INST	DSS
A	9	J22	0	Z	0	0	3	10.79	D	GY	M	030	0

(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)
DRE	LUPD	COMPLETE	FOLLOW-UP	SEGS	ERD	ADJ	EIC
77133	7286	0	0000	0	0000	01	0000

(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)	(47)
SEG	SOS	ORI	NSH	UI	QTY	S	ARI	RCV	POST	INFO	CANCEL	REPLY
01	S9C	000	2520	00	3635487	EA	0000001	0	0	Z	7286	00

(48)	(49)	(50)	(51)	(52)	(53)	(54)	(55)	(56)	(57)	(58)	(59)
SEG	DELAY	RECEIPT	EXP	CREDIT	PD	TP	ERF	ERFR	ESD	SHPD	M
01	00	0000	00	0000	.00	10	0	000	0000	0000	7272

(60)	(61)	(62)	(63)	(64)	(65)	(66)	(67)	(68)	(69)	(70)	(71)	(72)	(73)
SEG	DEP	DEPR	NICPR	CND	MST	1ST	REPLY	POE	POER	POEL	YSL	FLT	POD
01	000	7286	7292	A	0	TB	7138	000	0000	0000	0000000	000	0000

(74)	(75)	(76)	(77)	(78)	(79)	(80)	(81)	(82)	(83)	(84)
SEG	DI	DRIC	DRMSR	DCNU	REGISTR	DOC	HR	RPP	RPP	CONSOL
01	0	000	0000	00	00000000000000	000	0000000000000000	0000	0000	0000

(85)	(86)
SEG	BBP
01	0000000000000000

Figure 6-1. MRDB remote terminal response format

Explanation of data elements for a MRDB remote terminal response by number

- (1) **Document number** Document number of the inquiry.
- (2) **DIC** Document identifier code that established the record or overlaid non-base (other than DIC FTA or FTE) record (AR 725-50).
- (3) **RIC** Routing identifier code (app C).
- (4) **M** Media and status code (AR 725-50).
- (5) **NSN** National stock/part number.
- (6) **UI** Unit of issue (AMDF).
- (7) **QTY** Quantity.
- (8) **SUPADD** Supplementary address.
- (9) **SFC** Signal/fund code (AR 725-50).
- (10) **DEPRA** Defense European and Pacific Redistribution Activity indicator.
0 =Excess report was not routed through DEPRA.
1 =Excess report was routed through DEPRA.
- (11) **PRJ** Project code (AR 725-50).

- (12) **PD** Priority designator code (AR 725-50).
- (13) **CND** Condition code (AR 725-50).
- (14) **CLS** Class of supply (first position of the SCMC).
- (15) **MCSC** Material category structure code (first three position-s)(AMDF).
- (16) **ARI** Automatic return item code (AMDF).
- (17) **RCV** Recoverability code (AMDF).
- (18) **DML** Demilitarization code (AMDF).
- (19) **RICC** Reportable item control code (AMDF).
- (20) **AEC** Air eligible code (AMDF).
- (21) **UNIT PRICE** Unit price displayed in dollars and cents (AMDF).
- (22) **AIF** DODAAC used to extract AIF data:
D =Document number DODAAC.
S =Supplementary address DODAAC.
- (23) **AREA** Geographic area code of DODAAC as reported by the Central Service Point (CSP).
- (24) **CMD** Command code of DODAAC (app C).
- (25) **INST** Installation/corps code of DODAAC (app C).
- (26) **DSS** Direct support system indicator (local codes):

0 =Non-DSS.
 1 =Oversea requisitioner is DSS.
 2 =Oversea (SUPADD) DODAAC is DSS.
 3, 4, or 5 =CONUS requisitioner DODAAC is DSS.
 6,7, or 8 =CONUS SUPADD DODAAC is DSS.
 (27) **DRE** Date record established on the MRDB.
 (28) **LUPD** Date of last update.
 (29) **COMPLETE** Indicator with cycle transaction date to reflect whether record has or has not been completed, and if so, when and how.
 (30) **FOLLOW-UP** Position 1 =Third position of follow-up DIC received or posted.
 Positions 2-5 =Transaction transmission date.
 (31) **SEGS** Number of segments within the record, locally assigned to reflect partial actions numbered from 01-25.
 (32) **ERD** Expected reply date (FTD).
 (33) **ADJ** Adjustment indicator:
 A =Duplicate excess report received with a different NSN and the same SOS. Z series (force load) document also posted.
 B =Duplicate excess report received with a different NSN and SOS. Z series (force load) document also posted.
 0 =No duplicate excess report or Z series adjustment document posted.
 1 =Duplicate excess report received with a different NSN and the same SOS. No Z series adjustment document posted.
 2 =Duplicate excess report received with different NSN and SOS. No series Z adjustment document posted.
 (34) **EIC** End item code (AR 725-50).
 (35) **SEG** Segment number.
 (36) **SOS** Last known source of supply (SOS) (app C).
 (37) **ORI** Original source of supply (SOS).
 (38) **NSN** National stock/part number.
 (39) **UI** Unit of issue (AMDF).
 (40) **QTY** Quantity.
 (41) **S** Suffix code
 (42) **ARI** Automatic return item code (AMDF).
 (43) **RCV** Recoverability, code (AMDF).
 (44) **POST** Cycle date transaction was posted.
 (45) **INFO** Information status code (AR 725-50).
 (46) **CANCEL** Indicator reflecting number of FTCs received and the transmission date:
 0 =None.
 1-9 =Number of FTCs received.
 A =More than 9 FTCs received.
 ZZ =Locally assigned to identify shortages in shipment.
 (47) **REPLY** Reply to report of excess (DIC FTR) or ICP/IMM followup (DIC FT6) (AR 725-50) and action date.
 (48) **SEG** Segment number.
 (49) **DELAY** Delay/followup return status code (AR 725-50) and action date (DIC FTR)/transmission date (DIC FTZ).
 (50) **RECEIPT** Materiel receipt status (DIC FTZ); reply to followup for credit status (DIC FTB); and transmission date (DIC FTZ)/action date (DIC FTB/FTR).
 (51) **EXP CREDIT** Expected credit in dollars and cents (DIC FTZ).
 (52) **PD** Priority designator code (AR 725-50).
 (53) **TP** Transportation priority code. Extracted from the Air manifest trailer card (T_A/B/D); break bulk point (BBP) receipt/shipment notice (DIC BEF).
 (54) **ERF** European Redistribution Facility depot RIC (DIC FTZ/D6_).
 (55) **ERFR** ERF receipt date (FROM ERF DIC D6_).
 (56) **ESD** Estimated ship date (DIC A5_/FTL).
 (57) **SHPD** Date shipped and released to carrier (DIC FTM).
 (58) **M** Mode of shipment code (DIC FTM) (app C).

(59) **CUST SHPMT TCN** Customer shipment transportation control number of Government bill of lading (DIC FTM).
 (60) **SEG** Segment number.
 (61) **DEP** Depot RIC where shipment is being sent or received (DIC FTM/FTR/FTZ) or receiving depot RIC (DIC D6_).
 (62) **DEPR** Depot receipt date (DIC D6_).
 (63) **NICPR** National inventory control point receipt date (DIC D6_ transmission date).
 (64) **CND** Condition code of materiel received (DIC D6_ or FTZ) (AR 725-50).
 (65) **MGT** Management code (DIC A5_/AR_/D6_) (AR 725-50).
 (66) **1ST REPLY** Date and status code of first reply to report of excess (DIC FTR) excluding receipt status T6 or T7 or ICP/IMM request for followup of materiel to be returned (DIC FT6). Status and date cited on first DIC FTR/FT6 received will not be updated with subsequent status.
 (67) **POE** Point of embarkation code (DIC TAA/TTG) (app C).
 (68) **POER** POE receipt date (DIC T_A/B/D or TTG).
 (69) **POEL** POE lift date (DIC T_/A/B/D or TTG).
 (70) **VSL FLT** Vessel/flight number (DIC TAA/TTG).
 (71) **POD** Point of debarkation code (DIC TAA/TTG) (app C).
 (72) **PODR** POD receipt date (DIC TK6 (Air) or TK9 (Surface)).
 (73) **PODF** POD forward date (DIC TK6 (Air) or TK9 (Surface)).
 (74) **SEG** Segment number.
 (75) **DI** Defense reutilization marketing system (DRMS) (DIC XR_) indicator (third position of DIC).
 (76) **DRIC** DRMS depot RIC.
 (77) **DRMSR** DRMS receipt date.
 (78) **DCND** DRMS condition code (AR 725-50).
 (79) **REDISTR DOC NO** Redistribution document number (reserved).
 (80) **RPP** Retrograde processing point RIC (DIC BEE).
 (81) **RPP CONSOL TCN** RPP consolidated transportation control number (DIC BEE).
 (82) **BBPR** Break bulk point (BBP) receipt date (DIC BEF).
 (83) **BBPS** BBP ship date-date materiel released to carrier (DIC BEF).
 (84) **M** BBP Mode of shipment code (DIC BEF).
 (85) **SEG** Segment number.
 (86) **BBP SHPMT TCN** BBP shipment transportation control number (DIC BEF).

Chapter 7 Force Modernization Program

7-1. General

a. The Force Modernization Program reporting system provides logistic managers with statistical data in support of the force modernization packaging (FMP) and total package fielding (TPF) concepts. FMP reports provide data for authorized stockage list and prescribed load list (ASL and PLL) packages. Changes have been made to these reports to accommodate TPF and report the total package, for example, major end items, ASL and PLL, tools, special tools and test equipment (STTE), test measurement and diagnostic equipment (TMDE), common table of allowance (CTA), and associated support items of equipment (ASIOE). The Force Modernization Program file consists of active and completed requisitions that contain I series or other selected project codes determined by DA to identify force modernization efforts. The requisitions are selected based on records derived from Department of Defense activity address codes (DODAACs) of units identified to receive the packages. In the case of the FMP, DODAACs are selected from card columns 30-35 of the requisitions, whereas TPF DODAACs are selected

from card columns 45–50 of the requisitions. These reports consist of a series of reports displaying requisition status within the supply and transportation pipeline and package percent of fill at the unit materiel fielding point (UMFP). Each report is described in this chapter.

b. The process begins by the fielding command identifying the type fielding concept (FMP, or TPF), project code, and DODAACs of the units to receive the package. LCA enters the project code and DODAAC into the Force Modernization Program file to produce the reports shown in this chapter. LCA assists logistic managers by giving a concise view of those items that are in transit, are at the UMFP, have bypassed the UMFP, reflect an open requisition status, and/or have arrived at the handoff site. In order to provide this visibility, additional documents that report the receipt of items at the UMFP, document identifier code (DIC BAY), items shipped from the UMFP (DIC BAZ), arrival of items at the handoff site (DIC B8S), and line item/package transfer (DIC X8T) have been established. LCA is constantly updating these reports by adding information requested by the report users.

7-2. Project Code Summary by Source and DODAAC reports

These reports consist of two summaries; the first summarizes the total number of requisitions by source of supply (fig 7-1) and the second summarizes the total requisitions by the requisitioning DODAAC (fig 7-2). A description of the data elements are included in figures 7-1 and 7-2. Only requisitions that match the baseline data by project code and DODAAC are included. The percent of fill is computed based on the actual quantities that are requisitioned and shipped. Percentages may exceed 100 percent when overshipments occur or when the unit of issue is changed. These reports are available by microfiche and remote inquiry.

7-3. Intransit From Depot

The Intransit From Depot report (fig 7-3) displays those requisitions that have been shipped from the depot but which have not been received by the UMFP or intransit points beyond the UMFP. Each shipment is identified by shipping depot. This report is available by microfiche and remote inquiry.

7-4. Aging Backorders

The Aging Backorders (B/O) report (fig 7-4) displays by source of supply and requisition number, the status code, and age in days the item has been on backorder when the backorder is greater than 3 days old as of the report cutoff date. Status codes identify backorder requisitions for this report. An explanation of the data elements can also be found at figure 7-4.

7-5. Status Code Report (Other Than Backorder)

This report displays requisitions with other than backorder status (fig 7-5). It also displays those requisitions for which no status has been received as of the report cutoff date. Requisitions are displayed in document number sequence by source of supply. This report is available by microfiche and remote inquiry.

7-6. TCN Intransit Visibility

This report (fig 7-6) maintains visibility of items shipped from the UMFP to the central receiving point (CRP), DIC TK4 intransit data card (IDC), or the port of debarkation, DIC TK6/TK9 IDC. This report is available for 45 days from UMFP ship date, only by remote terminal.

7-7. UMFP On-Hand

This report (fig 7-7) shows all items under a given project code and DODAAC on hand at the UMFP. This report is available on microfiche and by remote terminal.

7-8. Status Report

The Status Report (fig 7-8) is prepared for each unit authorized to requisition under a FMP/TPF project code. All the national stock numbers and part numbers (NSNs and PNs) on the baseline data for

the project code and DODAAC are listed in NSN and PN sequence. This report is available on microfiche and by remote terminal.

7-9. UMFP Bypass

The UMFP Bypass report (fig 7-9) identifies those items that are shipped and have bypassed the UMFP. The report sequence is the requisition number within the project code. This report is available on microfiche.

Figures 7-1 and 7-2. Explanation of data elements for FMP summaries by SOURCE and DODAAC

Project code summary by SOURCE lists the source of the supply routing identifier code entered for each requisition having the specific project code for which the query was made.

Project code summary by DODAAC lists all DODAACs of active and completed requisitions recorded on the LIF for the specific Force Modernization I ... or selected series project code.

(1) TOTAL RQNS The total number of requisitions on the LIF for a given DODAAC and project code.

(2) TOTAL ACT The total actions for a given DODAAC and project code on the LIF. Any supply action on the original total requisition column can be counted as a separate action. For example, two separate MROs may be cut on the same requisition. A partial cancellation or rejection can be made or a backorder can result for a partial quantity. All of these count as separate actions.

(3) CAN The number of requisitions ("TOTAL RQNS" column) that have a total or partial confirmed cancellation recorded against them.

(4) REJ The number of requisitions ("Tot Reqns" column) that have a total or partial reject recorded against them.

(5) NET ACT The net actions are the amount of the partial or total requisitions that are still valid and which have not been cancelled or rejected.

(6) B/O ST The number of requisitions for either partial or total quantities that have a backorder status.

(7) OTH ST The number of requisitions for either partial or total quantities that have an other than backorder status. This includes those requisitions with no status codes on file.

(8) MRO REL The number of partial and total requisitions on the LIF for a given DODAAC and project code that have a material release order on file.

(9) SHIPPED The number of partial and total requisitions on the LIF for a given DODAAC and project code that have been shipped by a depot.

(10) INTNS FR DEP The number of total and partial requisitions for a given DODAAC and project code that are intransit. Intransit quantities for the purpose of this report represent the number of both partial and total requisitioned quantities that have been shipped from a depot, which have no subsequent action.

(11) UMFP REC The number of requisitions for both partial and total quantities that have been received by the UMFP. This is accomplished by input of a DIC BAY transaction by the UMFP to update the LIF.

(12) UMFP SHIP The number of requisitions (both partial and total quantities are counted as actions) that have been shipped by the UMFP as evidenced by the input of a DIC BAZ by the UMFP to update the LIF.

(13) UMFP BYP Those requisitions that were shipped from the depot directly to a processing point other than the UMFP. For purposes of this report these counts include those requisitions for which a date is posted to an event beyond the UMFP and there are no UMFP posted.

(14) UMFP % FILL The number of UMFP receipts divided by the "Net Acts" column.

(15) TOTAL % FILL The sum of the UMFP Rec columns plus the UMFP BYPS column divided by the "Net Acts" column.

Notes:

1. At the end of the summary are column numbers, such as (2), (5), (9), (14), and (15), that indicate how the counts in those columns are derived.

PROJECT CODE I _ _ P9883

PROJECT CODE SUMMARY BY SOURCE

AS OF DD MMMMM YYYY

WEAPONS SYSTEM/MODEL

CAT 1 LEV 1

SOS	TOTAL RQNS (1)	TOT ACT (2)	CAN (3)	REJ (4)	NET ACT (5)	B/O ST (6)	OTH ST (7)	MRO REL (8)	SHIPPED (9)	INTNS FR DEP (10)	UMFP REC (11)	UMFP SHIP (12)	UMFP BYP (13)	UMFP% FILL (14)	TOTAL% FILL (15)
AMCCOM	314	319	25	66	228	14	15	7	192	182	5		5	2	4
CECOM															
AVSCOM															
TROSCOM															
TACOM															
NICOM															
EMRA															
GSA															
DLA															
OTHER															

COLUMN: (2) = (3) + (4) + (5)
 (5) = (2) - ((3) + (4)) = (6) + (7) + (8) + (9)
 (9) = ((10) + (11) + (12)) + ((13))
 (14) = 100((11) / (5))
 (15) = 100((11) + (12) + (13)) / (5)

Figure 7-1. Sample of Project Code Summary by SOURCE

PROJECT CODE I _ _ P9883

PROJECT CODE SUMMARY BY DODAAC

AS OF DD MMMMM YYYY

WEAPONS SYSTEM/MODEL

CAT 1 LEV 1

DODAAC	TOTAL RQNS (1)	TOTAL ACT (2)	CAN (3)	REJ (4)	NET ACT (5)	B/O ST (6)	OTH ST (7)	MRO REL (8)	SHIPPED (9)	INTNS FR DEP (10)	UMFP REC (11)	UMFP SHIP (12)	UMFP BYP (13)	UMFP% FILL (14)	TOTAL% FILL (15)
WXXXXX	314	319	25	66	228	14	15	7	192	182	5		5	2	4

COLUMN: (2) = (3) + (4) + (5)
 (5) = (2) - ((3) + (4)) = (6) + (7) + (8) + (9)
 (9) = ((10) + (11) + (12)) + ((13))
 (14) = 100((11) / (5))
 (15) = 100((11) + (12) + (13)) / (5)

Figure 7-2. Sample of Project Code Summary by DODAAC

PROJECT CODE I _ _ P9879

INTRANSIT FROM DEPOT

AS OF DD MMMMM YYYY

WEAPONS SYSTEM/MODEL

CAT 1 LEV 1

DEP	RIC	STOCK NUMBER	REQUISITION NR	SFX	SUPADD	QTY	SHIPMENT TCN	SHIP DATE	MODE	INTR DAYS
BL6	5180000645178	WXXXXX6289A625	X	WXXXXX	1	0XXXXX6289F600XX	6329	5	XXX	

Figure 7-3. Sample of Intransit From Depot report

*Explanation of data elements for intransit from depot by block***DEP RIC** The routing identifier code for the shipping depot.**STOCK NUMBER** National stock number.**REQUISITION NR SFX** The requisition number and suffix code(if applicable for the item being shipped).**SUPADD** The supplementary address as recorded in the customer's requisition.**QTY** The quantity shipped.**SHIPMENT TCN** The transportation control number (TCN) for the quantity shipped.**SHIP DATE** The date the line item was shipped from the depot to vendor.**MODE** The MILSTAMP code for the mode of shipment used by the shipper.**INTR DAYS** The total number of days intransit from the shipping depot.

PROJECT CODE I _ _ P9881

AGING BACKORDERS

AS OF DD MMMMM YYYY

WEAPONS SYSTEM/MODEL

CAT 1 LEV 1

SOS	STOCK NUMBER	REQUISITION NR	SFX	SUPADD	QTY	RQN	SEG	QTY	ST	1ST B/O DATE	ESD	AGE
B14	4933007540664	WXXXXX7328A008	X	WXXXXX	1	1	BB	7330	0330	16		

Figure 7-4. Sample of Aging Backorders report

*Explanation of data elements for aging backorders by block***SOS** The source of supply routing identifier code for those requisitions for a specific DODAAC and project code.**STOCK NUMBER** National stock number.**REQUISITION NR W/SFX** The requisitioner's document number, which contains a suffix code when applicable.**SUPADD** The supplementary address entered into the individual requisition.**RQN QTY** The quantity in the requisition.**SEG QTY** The quantity of the requisition on backorder.**ST** The status code as reflected in the requisition.**1ST B/O DATE** The first backorder that is posted to the LIF record. This represents the first time a segment went on backorder.**ESD** The estimated ship date as recorded on the LIF.**AGE** The age of the requisition calculated by counting the number of days elapsed from the first backordered date in the LIF record until the "as of" date in the report.

PROJECT CODE I__ P9998 *STATUS CODE REPORT (OTHER THAN BACKORDER)

WEAPONS SYSTEM/MODEL AS OF DD MMMMM YYYY
CAT 1 LEV 1

SOS	STOCK NUMBER	REQUISITION NR	SFX	SUPADD	RQN QTY	SEG QTY	REJ CODE	CANC CODE	OTH ST	TRANS DATE	NO ST
B16	6940010315887	W58H026144C845	X	WXXXXX	4	4	CA			7055	

Figure 7-5. Sample of Status Code Report (Other Than Backorder)

Explanation of data elements for Status Code Report (Other Than Backorder) by block

SOS The source of supply routing identifier code for those requisitions for a specific DODAAC and project code.

STOCK NUMBER National stock number.

REQUISITION NR W/SFX The requisitioner's document number, which contains a suffix code when applicable.

SUPADD The supplementary address entered into the individual requisition.

RQN QTY The quantity in the requisition.

SEG QTY The quantity of requisition which was rejected, canceled, has code report (other than other status, or no status).

REJ CODE The confirmed rejection code as displayed on the LIF record for a given document number.

CANC CODE The quantity confirmed canceled code as displayed on the LIF record.

OTH ST Any status other than backorder, reject, or cancellation.

TRANS DATE The transaction date of the rejection code or confirm status code.

NO ST When there is an "X" in this column, it indicates there is no status on the requisition.

LXXXXX TIV I__ WXXXXX

FORCE MODERNIZATION PACKAGING
TOTAL PACKAGE FIELDING
(FMP-TPF)SET 01
OF XX
DD MMM YYTCN INTRANSIT VISIBILITY
AS OF DD MMMMM YYYY

PROJECT CODE - I

WEAPON SYSTEM/MODEL

CAT 1 LEV 1

DODAAC WXXXXX GY UMF POINT TCN

CONSOLIDATED TCN MFPS CCPS POEL POE VOY/FLT POD CRPODR

WXXXXX72045000XXX W800077207A065XXG 7205 7207 7210 XXX XXXXXXX XXX 7225

Figure 7-6. Sample of TCN Intransit Visibility report format

Explanation of data elements for TCN Intransit Visibility by block

UMF POINT TCN This is the original shipment unit transportation control number (TCN) or the intermediate TCN assigned by the unit materiel fielding point (UMFP) prior to release to customer/staging area.

CONSOLIDATED TCN This is the TCN assigned to the air pallet, seavan, or other carrier's equipment, representing a consolidation or multiple shipment units.

MFPS This is the date the shipment unit or intermediate TCN was shipped from the MFP.

CCPS The consolidated containerization point shipment (CCPS) date for the above shipments.

POEL The port of embarkation lift date for the consolidated shipment unit, if applicable.

POE Port of embarkation, if applicable.

VOY/FLT The sea voyage/air flight number for the consolidated shipment, if applicable.

POD Port of debarkation, if applicable.

CRPODR The date of the shipments arrival at the Central Receiving Point (CONUS installations), or port of debarkation (overseas).

PROJECT CODE I _ _ P9718

UMFP ON-HAND

AS OF DD MYYYYY

WEAPONS SYSTEM/MODEL

CAT 1 LEV 1

SOS STOCK NUMBER	REQUISITION NR	SUPADD	QTY	SEG	SHIPMENT TCN	DEP	UMFPR
B16 5895010483624	XXXXX6730A093	WXXXXX	2	2	0800U67307A001XX	AN5	7341

Figure 7-7. Sample of UMFP On-Hand report

*Explanation of data elements for UMFP On-Hand by block***SOS** The routing identifier code for the wholesale supplier.**STOCK NUMBER** This is the stock number or the item requisitioned.**REQUISITION NR** This is the requisition number of the item at the UMFP.**SUPADD** The supplementary address as recorded in the requisition.**BASE QTY** This quantity identified by the Fielding Command for

Force Modernization Packaging fieldings. This quantity field is not used for Total Package Fielding.

SEG QTY The quantity of the line item on-hand at the UMFP.**SHIPMENT TCN** The transportation control (TCN) number that moved the materiel to the UMFP.**DEP** The routing identifier code of the shipping depot.**UMFPR** The date the line item arrived the Unit Materiel Fielding Point (UMFP).

PCN A99HA88799M

FORCE MODERNIZATION PACKAGING
TOTAL PACKAGE FIELDING
(FMP-TPF)

DD MMM YY

Page 999

PROJECT CODE I _ _ P9887

STATUS REPORT

AS OF DD MYYYYY

WEAPONS SYSTEM/MODEL

CAT 1 LEV 1

STOCK NUMBER	BASE LINE QTY	REQUISITION NR	SFX	SOS	REQN QTY	SEG QTY	ST	TRANS DATE	ESD	DEP RIC	SHIP M DATE	UMFPR	UMFPS	EVENT BEYOND UMFPS	RQN QTY	% FILL	BASE LINE QTY	% FILL
5180000645178		W15GK896289A625	X	B16	1	1	00			BL6	5	6329						

Figure 7-8. Sample of Status Report

*Explanation of data elements for Status Report by block***STOCK NUMBER** The stock number of the line item being requisitioned or supplied.**BASELINE QTY** The quantity negotiated between the PM fielding the system and the gaining command. This quantity field is not used with total package/unit materiel fielding (TP/UMP) concept.**REQUISITION NR; SFX** The requisition number and suffix code (if applicable) for the being requested.**SOS** The routing identifier code for the wholesale supplier.**REQN QTY** The quantity in the customers requisition.**SEG QTY** (Partial Qty). This portrays any partial action for this line item.**ST** The status code for the quantity being supplied.**TRANS DATE** The date the latest status(ST) was posted for the line item being supplied.**ESD** This is the estimated ship date for the item being supplied.**DEP RIC** The routing identifier code of the depot shipping the materiel.**M** The MILSTAMP code for the mode of shipment used by the shipping depot.**SHIP DATE** The date the materiel was shipped from the depot.**UMFPR** The date the materiel arrived at the unit materiel fielding point (UMFP).**UMFPS** The date the materiel shipped from the UMFP.**EVENT BEYOND UMFPS** The latest event posted for the line item being supplied that is beyond the UMFP.**RQN QTY % FILL** The requisitioned quantity percent of fill, which is the "SEG QTY" column multiplied by 100. The percent of fill is not calculated until the materiel is received at the UMFP or at a point beyond the UMFP.**BASELINE QTY % FILL** The baseline quantity of fill, which is the "SEG QTY" column, divided by "BASELINE QTY" column, multiplied by 100. This percent of fill is provided as indicated above and when there is a baseline quantity.

PCN A99HA88799M

FORCE MODERNIZATION PACKAGING
TOTAL PACKAGE FIELDING
(FMP-TPF)

DD MMM YY

PAGE 999

PROJECT CODE I _ _ P9774

UMFP BYPASS

AS OF DD MMMMM YYYY

WEAPONS SYSTEM/MODEL

CAT 1 LEV 1

SHP	DEP	STOCK	NUMBER	UI	QTY	REQUISITION	NR	SFX	DATE	SHIPMENT	TCN	INTERMEDIATE	TCN	CCPS	DATE	CONSOLIDATED	TCN	POD	LATEST	
ANS	5895010913456	EA	1	XXXXXX	5253	A058	X	5365	XXXXXX	BT19	166515	XXXXXX	XXXX	XXXXXX	6003	XXXXXX	XXXX	XXXXXX	XXX	PODR

Figure 7-9. Sample of UMFP Bypass

Explanation of data elements for UMFP Bypass by block

SHP DEP Identified is the ship depot RIC responsible for shipping the materiel beyond the UMFP. This is evidence by posting an event beyond the UMFP when there is not a UMFP date posted in the LIF record.

STOCK NUMBER The stock number for line item bypassing the UMFP.

UI The unit of issue for the line bypassing the UMFP.

QTY The quantity for the line item bypassing the UMFP.

REQUISITION NR SFX The requisition number and suffix code (if applicable) for the line item bypassing the UMFP.

DEP SHIP DATE The depot ship date for the line item bypassing the UMFP.

SHIPMENT TCN The shipment unit TON for the line item bypassing the UMFP.

INTERMEDIATE TCN In the event the original shipment unit is over packed into another container, an intermediate TON is assigned to the container. This TCN is also displayed to assist in locating the line item that bypassed the UMFP.

CCPS DATE The consolidated containerization point shipment (COPS) date, is the date that the above shipment unit was shipped to a Port of Embarkation (POE) for movement to the gaining command.

CONSOLIDATED TCN This is the TON that is assigned to air pallet, the seavan, or other carrier's equipment, representing a consolidation of multiple requisitioned items included in the consolidation, the line item that bypassed the UMFP.

POD Port of debarkation.

LATEST EVENT For the line item bypassing the UMFP, the event identifies where the line item was in the pipeline at report time.

Chapter 8 Central Demand Data Base (CCDB) and End Item Codes (EICs)

Section I General

8-1. Overview of the supply data base linking EICs with the CCDB

a. One of the most difficult tasks facing Army logisticians is the accurate determination of repair parts stockage levels to support equipment in the hands of the soldier. Decisions on total repair parts consumption are based on demands, but the repair parts for individual fieldings of equipment in operational units are based upon engineering estimates derived during the developmental phase of new equipment. These estimates are used throughout that equipment's life cycle. To update these estimates, the Army must identify and capture the repair parts usage data for maintaining the equipment. Previously, there has been no data source sufficiently reliable and valid to identify and systematically collect the data.

b. In an attempt to improve the accuracy of these estimates and enhance United States Army Materiel Command (USAMC) initial support, a concept has been developed and is being implemented that will capture and identify individual repair parts demands to a specific end item. The identifier is called the end item code (EIC) and the information repository is called the Central Demand Data Base (CDDDB).

c. The CDDDB is a centralized Army logistic system designed to record and maintain all demand data initiated at the requesting unit level. Data depicting repair parts consumption rates and demand data identified by EIC will be available to wholesale item managers. This system will allow logistic managers the capability to do the following:

- (1) More accurately forecast repair parts failure rates.
- (2) More accurately program repair parts for equipment being developed, fielded, and in current inventory.
- (3) Establish prescribed load lists and authorized stockage lists (PLLs and ASLs) that accurately reflect the actual repair parts consumption rates.
- (4) Identify repair parts demands and consumption data to a specific end item of equipment.

8-2. Overview of the supply system

a. USAMC has the overall responsibility to procure stock store, and issue end items and materiel to maintain the mission capabilities of the U.S. Army. To accomplish this, HQ USAMC operates six commodity commands to satisfy the demands for materiel from support levels throughout the Army. The commodity commands normally receive requisitions for the replenishment of an ASL, which represents a consolidation of numerous individual demands and subsequent issues for one or many end items on which that part is applicable. Individual customer demands are consolidated into replenishment requisitions to prevent the supply system from being saturated with individual requests and to satisfy customer needs in the most economic and expeditious manner. However, the consolidation of requests effectively precludes the identification of each repair part demand to a specific end item.

b. The lowest level of field maintenance and consumption of repair parts is the unit level. To perform the authorized maintenance at unit level, a PLL consisting of mandatory parts list and demand supported materiel, is maintained. The PLL is managed on a one-for-one replacement basis. When an issue is made to a mechanic, the action must be documented by a request to replenish the PLL stock that was consumed. Likewise, when a mechanic requires a part that is not stocked in the PLL, a request must be documented to obtain the materiel. The requests from the PLL are submitted to a direct support unit (DSU) or supply support activity (SSA) for supply action.

c. The DSU and SSAs maintain an ASL to accomplish this replenishment of PLL stockage; in theory, an ASL contains enough

demand-supported materiel for approximately 45 days of operation. When a DSU or SSA receives a request from a PLL and can satisfy the requirement, an issue is made from the ASL to the PLL. The DSU or SSA continues to issue stock from the ASL until they reach a reorder point (ROP). When the ROP is reached, the DSU or SSA will requisition replenishment stock for the ASL. The DSU does not prepare a requisition each time a request is received from the PLL. Therefore, this replenishment requisition is not to support or maintain a specific piece of equipment but to replenish a stockage level.

d. While the Army supply system is designed to maximize the use of replenishment requisitions, there are two specific cases (if the demand cannot be satisfied) where a request from the PLL is passed to the wholesale supply system as a requisition:

- (1) The PLL request is to satisfy a not mission capable supply (NMCS) condition.
- (2) The PLL request is for a part not stocked in the ASL (that is, a nonstockage list (NSL) item).

Section II End Item Code

8-3. EIC assignment and structure

a. The EIC is a three-position alphanumeric code utilizing the full English alphabet and all numerals except zero and one. It replaces the weapon/equipment system designator code (W/ESDC) on all requests for repair parts. Centralized assignment and maintenance of the EIC is exercised by the Commander, USAMC Materiel Readiness Support Activity (MRSA), ATTN: AMXMD-S, Lexington, KY 40511-5101. The requirement for end item managers to obtain EIC assignment from MRSA is stated in AR 710-1. An EIC is assigned by request from end item managers for items with an assigned national stock number (NSN), type classified as a end item, and purchased with procurement appropriation funds identified as Appropriation and Budget Activity Account codes A-Q. The AMDF is the primary catalog edit for EIC. If the NSN of the EIC is not on the AMDF, no EIC will be assigned until that NSN is added to the AMDF. EIC master record data, to include the routing identifier code, nomenclature, and line item number, will be from the AMDF.

b. EICs are assigned for the total life cycle of the end item and are structured so that each position of the code has specific meaning.

(1) The first position identifies the national inventory control point (NICP) manager and the materiel category, which is a broad categorization generally descriptive of the item but not identifying specific items.

(2) The second position provides for a further subdivision of the broad category established in the first position. By using the first position as base, the two-position combination identifies a broad generic family of end items within the NICP.

(3) The third position is used in combination with the first two positions to identify a specific end item within a generic classification. This three-position identification is unique to a single end item.

8-4. Placement of the EIC

a. DA Pam 710-2-1, chapter 2, provides instructions for preparing DA Form 2765-1, Request for Issue. The EIC will be entered in card columns 54-56 on every DA Form 2765 and 2765-1 and DD Form 1348-6 document identifier codes (DICs) A0_, AC_, AM_, AT_, and DHA for repair parts having end item application.

b. The EIC will be entered in card columns 54-56 of every request for issue for repair parts having an end item application. If the end item cannot be identified or an EIC has not been assigned to the end item, the EIC field will be left blank. The monthly Army Master Data File (AMDF) has the EIC for selected end items listed to the left of the line item number (LIN). EICs are not listed for each repair part national item identifier number (NIIN) because repair parts have many applications on numerous end items.

c. The monthly AMDF has the EIC listed for each end item to the immediate left of the line item number. EICs are not listed for each part NIIN since repair parts have multiple applications on

many different end items. It is the responsibility of the clerk preparing the request for issue, to obtain the correct end item application from the person requesting the repair part. Where multiple EICs are available, use the lowest level EIC for the end item on which the repair part will be applied.

d. For users of the Unit Level Logistics System (ULLS), the EIC will be entered by the unit PLL clerk into the ULLS equipment data file.

e. EICs will be provided to the Standard Army Intermediate Level Supply System (SAILS), Direct Support Unit Standard Supply System (DS4), Standard Army Retail Supply System (SARSS), Standard Property Book System (SPBS), Standard Property Book System Redesigned (SPBS-R), ULLS, and the Standard Army Maintenance System (SAMS) by the monthly Catalog Master Data File (CMDf) from the United States Army Catalog Data Activity (CDA).

Section III Central Demand Data Base

8-5. CDDb description

The CDDb is a file that collects demands from the organizational level. At that point demands can be identified to a specific end item. Logistic Control Activity (LCA) maintains the CDDb, which retains demand data on-line for a period of 2 years. Demands and any subsequent requests for cancellation are transmitted from the various retail systems by AUTODIN to LCA. The DIC for both demands and cancellations is BAH with a management code in position 72 distinguishing one from the other. There will be no change in requisitioning procedures at the unit level other than to enter an EIC into the demand document instead of a weapon/equipment system designator code. The BAH document will be created by wholesale/retail STAMIS, which supports the unit, after it is determined that the demand is valid. The net quantity requested will be used for reporting purposes. Consumption information for managers of end items, secondary items, and using units will be available from the CDDb. CDDb data inquiry may be obtained by identifying the EIC, NSN, Department of Defense activity address code (DODAAC), and geographic area as the major selection criteria.

8-6. Generation of demand report transaction (DIC BAH)

a. All individual request, demand, and cancellation (DIC A0, DHA, AC) transactions and modification and follow-up transactions (DIC AT, AM) input into the DS4, SAILS, SARSS, ULLS, Standard Army Management Information System (SAMIS), or AMC Installation Standard Supply System (AMCISS) that pass the format edit and are determined to be valid demands from a customer should be captured and reformatted onto a DIC BAH format. AR 725-50 defines the DIC BAH format for transmittal through AUTODIN using communication routing indicator RUWELCA direct to LCA. The AMCISS DIC BAHs will be transmitted to the LCA through Defense Automatic Addressing System (DAAS). The format for DIC BAH-cancellation and demand will be the same, except for the management code in position 72. The DIC BAH is created as part of each daily cycle and will include data found on the DA Form 1348-6.

b. For DS4/SAILS, SARSS Objective will, from customer input, prepare a DIC BAH for all demands (both recurring and nonrecurring) and all cancellations of those demands. The DIC BAH will become part of the basic cycle output product forwarded to SAILS. The EIC will not be perpetuated in the A0_ beyond the DS4/SAILS or SARSS Objective capture point, except for those DIC A0_ and DIC A5_ that are passed to the Tactical Unit Financial Management Information System (TUFMIS).

c. SAILS will establish an edit to select the DS4 generated DIC BAH documents and pass them to the output segment of the SAILS cycle. SAILS will perform no processing or validation for DIC BAH received from DS4. SAILS will create a DIC BAH for all customer demands and demand cancellations that do not have a DS4, DSU or SSA DODAAC in card columns 30-35 or 45-50.

This will capture those demands that do not pass through a DSU or SSA prior to SAILS and includes many tables of distribution and allowances (TDA) and table of organization and equipment (TOE) units, including United States Army Reserve (USAR) units that are supported by the SAILS installation supply division (ISD). EICS will not be perpetuated on the A0_ beyond the SAILS capture point.

d. Neither DS4, SARSS, nor SAILS provide a systematic, automated methodology to capture quick supply store (QSS), self-service supply center (SSSC) or central issue facility (CIF) individual demands. Therefore, these demands will not be captured by CDDb. The consolidation of individual demands into replenishment requisitions will not be captured by, nor be a part of, the CDDb.

e. LCA establishes and performs quality assurance validation of the data base.

8-7. CDDb record build

a. The CDDb will initially create and maintain a 24-month data base for all demands received from the retail automated systems. This data base is updated on a daily basis. Records having a date record received greater than 730 days before the cycle processing date will be removed from the data base and retained in archives.

b. Validation of data transmitted to LCA will be performed on a daily basis at the LCA. Data that are scrambled, duplicated, or in error will be flagged and statistics kept on volume of such occurrences. Senders' routing identifier codes and transmission batch numbers will be retained to allow for requesting retransmittal of scrambled data. Based on the type and frequency of error, LCA will prepare correspondence to the requester describing the problems and recommending corrective action(s) to prevent future errors. No demand input (DIC BAH) will be returned to a field activity.

c. The CDDb is a demand file that collects all demands from the unit level and from which demands can be identified to a specific end item. The primary key for the data base will be the document number of the DIC BAH. LCA will perform a duplicate document number check prior to adding each input document to the data base to prevent duplication.

d. At the CDDb, cancellations will be matched to demands by document number with the original demand quantity and the cancelled quantity being retained. The net demand quantity will be provided on output products unless otherwise requested.

e. LCA will use the CDDb to develop a part number screening process to assist the appropriate end item manager at AMC NICPs to identify, catalog, and initiate action to assign NSNs for recurring part number demands. An input DIC BAH will be considered a part number when the NSN field does not match the AMDF.

f. As of the 25th day of each calendar month, LCA screens the CDDb to identify those part numbers which have had three or more demands in the last 18 days. Each part number will be placed in ascending part number sequence and transmitted to HQ USAMC, AMCSM-MSM, the CDA, and the appropriate end item manager at USAMC NICPs.

8-8. CDDb customers and output products

a. Wholesale item managers and others in need of statistical information will be the main customers of the CDDb. CDDb itself is designed to be a source of statistical data as distinguished from the LIF, which provides visibility on individual requisitions and shipments as they are processed through the Army's logistic pipeline. One exception to the statistical data concept occurs when a wholesale item manager has a need to see the end item code in a demand. Since CDDb is the only source for EIC information, the wholesale item manager has been given the capability to inquire the CDDb by document number.

b. Customers can obtain data on two mediums:

(1) *Bulk data transfer.* Through defense data network (DDN), LCA will transfer data between LCA's and the customer's computer. Customers must ensure that their computer is compatible with the LCA capabilities. Magnetic tape may be substituted when DDN is either unavailable, not practical, or requested by the customer.

(2) *Hard copy.* When approved by the Commander, LCA, the U.S. Postal Service will be used to transmit summary or special

analysis data on a scheduled basis. These products will be produced on an as required basis to conserve time and effectively utilize resources to accomplish multiple jobs.

c. The CDDDB has been constructed so that customers can request data extracts on any data field or combination of data fields. EIC, NIIN, DODAAC, geographic area, and document number date or date record received are extracts and reports, which are after-the-fact analyses. The illustrations in figures 8-1 through 8-4 are examples of possible CDDDB data extract formats. LCA can prepare reports for an end item manager. Such a report might list the repair parts consumed by that end item and further sort those parts by geographic area and NMCS situations (see fig 8-1). For a secondary item manager, the LCA can identify the end items that used a specific repair part. This also can be identified by geographic areas (see fig 8-2). From CDDDB, logistical support packages can be developed and tailored for a using unit. Also, a report can be produced for a composite group of units in a task force configuration (see fig 8-3). Using current AMDF catalog data, a repair parts cost analysis by end item can be developed for a specific time period (see fig 8-4). Using bulk data transfer, LCA can provide system project and product managers and field users with historical end item data and a management tool to initiate changes to the Provisioning Master Record (PMR). The PMR is the primary source used by Application 587 of the Commodity Command Standard

System to produce the support list allowance card (SLAC), Concurrent Spare Parts List, and total package and unit materiel fielding. The repair parts allowances used in these products could finally be based on a current history of parts usage instead of estimates which are often many years old.

d. The CDDDB and EICs will enable the Army to obtain, by far, the most accurate record of unit-applied repair parts and the cost of repair parts by end item application throughout the life of an end item. Because there has never been a system that successfully identified consumption of multi-application repair parts to specific types of end items, all estimates of repair part costs have only been gross approximations. A total history of repair parts usage and applicable unit price information provides a more accurate picture of repair parts support cost. For example, if a particular end item is becoming more expensive to maintain than to replace, it should be replaced rather than be repaired or reproced indefinitely. A record of all repair parts used and the associated costs will be a valuable tool in making such a decision. Likewise, managers could identify repair parts that are not meeting required performance specifications or errors in repair parts documentation. All the data will be collected with geographic identity, and any geographic disparity factors in parts consumption will become apparent. In addition, computed ASL and PLL products can be constructed to accurately reflect geographic differences. Finally, because a record of parts usage can be a valuable tool in predicting parts usage of new equipment similar to existing equipment, the CDDDB and EICs will help improve the accuracy of the provisioning process.

PRODUCT FOR END ITEM MANAGERS				
EIC	Nomenclature	NSN	Manager	
BAA	TRUCK CARGO 2½ T 6×6, M35A2	2320-00-077-1617	AKZ	
Repair Part NSN	Nomenclature	Region	Usage	NMCS
2510-00-725-1730	SPRING LEA	CONUS	14	12
		Alaska	11	6
		Panama	9	5
		Europe	24	8
		Korea	6	5
		Other	1	0
		Total	65	36
2530-00-725-1730	SHAFT AXLE	CONUS	2	2
		Alaska	0	0
		Panama	0	0
		Europe	6	3
		Korea	3	1
		Other	1	0
		Total	12	6

Figure 8-1. Example of a CCDB generated product for end item managers

PRODUCT FOR SECONDARY ITEM MANAGERS

Part NSN	Nomenclature		Manager			
2510-00-294-5125	SPRING LEA		AKZ			
EIC	Manager	E1 NSN	Nomenclature	Region	Usage	NMCS
BAA	AKZ	2320-00-077-1617	TRK CGO 2½ M35A2	CONUS	4	3
				Alaska	2	2
				Panama	1	1
				Europe	8	4
				Korea	2	1
				Other	0	0
				Total	15	11
BAB	AKZ	2320-00-542-5834	TRK CGO 2½ M35A1	CONUS	7	4
				Alaska	4	3
				Panama	7	0
				Europe	18	2
				Korea	8	8
				Other	0	0
				Total	45	17

Figure 8-2. Example of a CCDB generated product for secondary item managers

PRODUCT FOR USING UNITS

DODAAC: W36B3X
LOCATION: CO A 25 SIGNAL BN
FT BRAGG NC

Part NSN	Nomenclature	EIC/E1NSN	Usage	NMCS
2510-00-294-5125	SPRING LEA	AAA 2320-00-077-1617	25	17
		AAB 2320-00-077-1618	18	16
		AAC 2320-00-077-1619	10	4
		Total	54	37
2520-00-752-1730	SHAFT AXLE	AAA 2320-00-077-1617	1	1
		AAB 2320-00-077-1618	12	0
		AAC 2320-00-077-1620	2	2
		Total	15	3

Figure 8-3. Example of a CCDB generated product for using units

PRODUCT FOR COST ANALYSIS

REPAIR PARTS COST ANALYSIS FOR THE PERIOD _____ TO _____

EIC	Nomenclature	NSN	Manager	Total Parts cost
AAA	TRUCK CARGO 2½ T, 6×6 M35A2	2320-00-077-1617	AKZ	\$XXXXX.XX
Repair Part NSN	Nomenclature	Usage	Price	Extended Price
2510-00-294-5125	SPRING LEA	137	8.57	1174.09
2530-00-752-1730	SHAFT AXLE	28	27.11	759.08
ETC	ETC	ETC	ETC	ETC

Figure 8-4. Example of a CCDB generated repair parts cost analysis for a specific timeframe

Appendix A References

Section I Related Publications

A related publication is merely a source of additional information. The user does not have to read it to understand this pamphlet.

AR 700-120

Material Distribution Management for Major Items

AR 710-1

Centralized Inventory Management of the Army Supply System

AR 710-2

Supply Policy Below the Wholesale Level

AR 710-3

Asset Transaction Reporting System

AR 710-28

Standard Army Validation Reconciliation (SAVAR)

AR 725-50

Requisitioning, Receipt and Issue System

DA Pam 710-2-1

Using Unit Supply System (Manual Procedures)

DA Pam 710-2-2

Supply Support Activity Supply System: Manual Procedures

DOD 4140.17-M

Military Standard Requisitioning and Issue Procedures (MILSTRIP)

DOD 4500.32-R

Military Standard Transportation and Movement Procedures (MILSTAMP)

FM 750-80

Army Wholesale Maintenance Management

Section II Referenced Forms

DA Form 2765

Request for Issue or Turn-in

DD Form 1348-6

DOD's Single Line Item Requisition System Document (Manual Long-Form)

Appendix B

LCA Subject Area Directory

Table B-1

For the offices and subject matter desired, dial AUTOVON 586-XXXX or commercial (415)561-XXXX with the extension indicated below.

Office title	Extension	DDN address
Office of the Commander	5701	AMXLC@SF-EMH1.ARMY.MIL
Office of the Deputy Director	5702	AMXLCDEP @ SF-EMH1.ARMY.MIL
Supply Readiness Division	5811	AMXLCUR@SF-EMH1.ARMY.MIL
Concept and Development Branch	5802	AMXLCUC@SF-EMH1-ARMY.MIL
Logistic modernization	5802	
Data base management planning	5802	
Review and evaluation of SCRs	5802	
Supply Reconciliation Branch	5831	AMXLCUR@SF-EMH1.ARMY.MIL
Bottoms-up reconciliation	5832	
Mass cancellations	5831	
LIF update	5831	
Supply Procedures Branch	2469	AMXLCUB@SF-EMH1.ARMY.MIL
Data base logic	3650	
Interface with automated logistics systems	3650	
Supply Operations Branch	5710	AMXLCUA@SF-EMH1.ARMY.MIL
DSS and ALOC programs	5566	
Materiel Returns Program	5566	
Central Demand Data Base Programs	5566	
Total package fielding programs	5566	
Dedicated procurement programs	5566	
Transportation Management Division	5634	AMXLCL@SF-EMH1.ARMY.MIL
Shipper Service Control Branch	5634	AMXLCLC@SF-EMH1.ARMY.MIL
Cargo management support control cases	5711	
Port Oakland, CA (liaison)	5711	AMXLCLO@SF-EMH1.ARMY.MIL
Port Bayonne, NJ (liaison)	AV 247-6651	AMXLCLB@SF-EMH1.ARMY.MIL
Airlift Clearance Authority Branch	5841	AMXLCLA@SF-EMH1.ARMY.MIL
SAAM	5841	
Tracer actions	5841	
ATCMD automated program	5841	
Cargo Forecasting Branch	5641	AMXLCLF@SF-EMH1.ARMY.MIL
LIF inquiries by phone (voice)	5823/5824	
USAMC cargo forecasts	5631	
DA cargo forecasts	5631	
Information Management Division	5819	AMXLCI@SF-EMH1.ARMY.MIL
System Design, Programming, and Integration Branch	5810	
Application software maintenance	5810	
Systems requirements evaluation	5810	
ADPSSO	4537	
Approval and use of inquiry passwords	4537	
DDN/dial-up and Q/R problems	5649	
Computer Management Branch	3494	AMXLCIC@SF-EMH1.ARMY.MIL
Communication status and operations	5649	
Information Services Branch	5163	AMXLCIV@SF-EMH1.ARMY.MIL
Mail and report distribution	5827	
Records management programs	5163	
Visual information	5742	
Plans and Operations Division	2131	AMXLCP@SF-EMH1.ARMY.MIL
Plans and mobilization	4490	AMXLCPM@SF-EMH1.ARMY.MIL
Contingency planning	4099	
Security Program	3646	
Individual Mobilization Augmentees	4490	
Emergency Operation Center	5008	AMXLCOC@SF-EMH1.ARMY.MIL
Operations Branch	5705	AMXLCPO@SF-EMH1.ARMY.MIL
General assistance	2131	
Protocol	4199	AMXLCPO@SF-EMH1.ARMY.MIL
Readiness assistance visits	2131	
Public affairs	4790	
Resource Management Division	5775	AMXLCR@SF-EMH1.ARMY.MIL
Program and Budget Branch	5776	AMXLCRP@SF-EMH1.ARMY.MIL
Five-Year Plan	5776	
Internal Control Program	5776	
Budget and program resource review	5776	
Management Services Branch	5775	AMXLCRM@SF-EMH1.ARMY.MIL
Training	5775	
Incentive awards program	5775	

Table B-1
—Continued

For the offices and subject matter desired, dial AUTOVON 586-XXXX or commercial (415)561-XXXX with the extension indicated below.

Office title	Extension	DDN address
Accountable property officer	5775	
Manpower	5775	
Studies and Analysis Office	5801	AMXLCS@SF-EMH1.ARMY.MIL
Analytical studies	5802	
Short-term periodic reports	5802	

Notes:

1. The WATS (24-hour) telephone number for LCA is 1-800-423-4209; within California dial commercial (415)923-6711.
2. The message address, for LCA is CDR, USAMC LCA. PSF, SAN FRANCISCO, CA//AMXLC-PO//.
3. The mailing address for LCA is Commander, USAMC Logistic Control Activity, ATTN: AMXLC-PO, Presidio of San Francisco, CA 94129-6900.

Appendix C

LIF Data Element Codes

This appendix provides definitions of LCA unique and selected MILSTAMP codes reflected on LIF and MRDB records.

Table C-1
LCA unique command codes

Code	Command
0	Other than the Commands specified below
1	FORSCOM, Regular Army
2	USAR, FORSCOM Support
3	ROTC, FORSCOM Support
4	TRADOC, Regular Army
5	USAR, TRADOC Support
6	ROTC, TRADOC Support
A	U.S. Army Materiel Command
B	National Guard Bureau
C	Military District of Washington
D	U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command
E	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
F	U.S. Army Health Services Command
G	U.S. Army Information Systems Command
H	U.S. Army Intelligence and Security command
I	U.S. Army Military Academy
J	U.S. Army Japan
K	Eighth U.S. Army, Korea
L	Western Command, Hawaii
M	U.S. Army Europe
N	Southern European Task Force
O	ODCSLOG Troop Support Commissary
P	U.S. Army South
Q	Field Operation and Staff Support

Table C-2
LCA unique geographic area codes

Code	Geographic area
AF	Afghanistan
AG	Algeria
AR	Argentina
AT	Antarctic
AT	Australia
AT	New Guinea
AU	Austria
BA	Bahrain
BB	Barbados
BC	Botswana
BE	Belgium
BF	Bahamas
BF	Bermuda
BG	Bangladesh
BL	Bolivia
BM	Burma
BR	Brazil
BY	Burundi
CD	Chad
CE	Sri Lanka (Ceylon)
CF	Congo (Brazza.)
CI	Chile
CM	Cameroon
CN	Canada
CN	Grenada
CN	Greenland
CO	Colombia
CS	Costa Rica
CT	Central African Republic
CU	Cuba
CX	Zaire
CY	Cyprus
DA	Dahomey
DE	Denmark
DR	Dominican Republic

Table C-2
LCA unique geographic area codes—Continued

Code	Geographic area
EC	Ecuador
EG	Egypt
EI	Ireland
EK	Equatorial Guinea
ES	El Salvador
ET	Ethiopia
FI	Finland
FR	France
GA	Gambia
GB	Gabon
GH	Ghana
GR	Greece
GT	Guatemala
GU	Guyana
GV	Guinea
GY	Germany
HA	Haiti
HK	Hong Kong
HO	Honduras
ID	Indonesia
IL	Iceland
IN	India
IQ	Iraq
IR	Iran
IS	Israel
IT	Italy
IV	Ivory Coast
JA	Japan
JM	Jamaica
JO	Jordan
KE	Kenya
KS	Korea
KU	Kuwait
LA	Laos
LE	Lebanon
LI	Liberia
LS	Liechtenstein
LT	Lesotho
LX	Luxembourg
LY	Libya
MA	Malagasy Republic
MF	Malaysia
MI	Malawi
MN	Monaco
MO	Morocco
MP	Mauritius
MR	Mauritania
MT	Malta
MU	Oman
MV	Maldives Islands
MX	Mexico
NE	Netherlands
NI	Nigeria
NK	Niger
NO	Norway
NP	Nepal
NU	Nicaragua
NZ	New Zealand
PA	Paraguay
PE	Peru
PI	Philippines
PK	Pakistan
PN	Panama
PT	Portugal
QA	Qatar
RM	Mali
RW	Rwanda
R2	Europe region
	Bulgaria
	Czechoslovakia
	Hungary
	Poland

Table C-2
LCA unique geographic area codes—Continued

Code	Geographic area
	Romania
	USSR
R3	Near East/South Asia region Bangladesh Christmas Island Diego Garcia Seychelles
R4	East Asia Pacific region American Samoa Canton Island Fiji Guam Hong Kong Johnston Island Mariana Islands Midway island Wake Island
R5	American Republics region Antigua (W. Indies) Dutch W. Indies Grenada Puerto Rico Surinan Virgin Islands West Indies
R6	Africa region Angola Ascension Island Cape Verde Islands Mozambique
SK	Senegal
SL	Sierra Leone
SM	San Marino
SN	Singapore
SO	Samalia
SP	Spain
SR	Saudi Arabia
SU	Sudan
SW	Sweden
SY	Syria
SZ	Switzerland
TC	United Arab Emirates
TD	Trinidad–Tabago
TH	Thailand
TK	Turkey
TN	Tonga
TO	Togo
TU	Tunisia
TW	China
TW	Taiwan
TZ	Tanzania
UA	Durban
UA	South Africa
UG	Uganda
UK	England
UK	United Kingdom
UV	Upper Volta
UY	Uruguay
VE	Venezuela
WS	Western Samoa
WZ	Swaziland
YE	Yemen
YS	Southern Yemen
YU	Yugoslavia
ZA	Zambia

CONUS

Table C-2
LCA unique geographic area codes—Continued

Code	Geographic area
01	Alabama
02	Alaska
04	Arizona
05	Arkansas
06	California
08	Colorado
09	Connecticut
10	Delaware
11	District of Columbia
12	Florida
13	Georgia
15	Hawaii
16	Idaho
17	Illinois
18	Indiana
19	Iowa
20	Kansas
21	Kentucky
22	Louisiana
23	Maine
24	Maryland
25	Massachusetts
26	Michigan
27	Minnesota
28	Mississippi
29	Missouri
30	Montana
31	Nebraska
32	Nevada
33	New Hampshire
34	New Jersey
35	New Mexico
36	New York
37	North Carolina
38	North Dakota
39	Ohio
40	Oklahoma
41	Oregon
42	Pennsylvania
44	Rhode Island
45	South Carolina
46	South Dakota
47	Tennessee
48	Texas
49	Utah
50	Vermont
51	Virginia
53	Washington
54	West Virginia
55	Wisconsin
56	Wyoming

Table C-3
LCA unique corps and Installation codes (Overseas corps codes)

Code	Installation
00	Other Europe
01	V Corps
02	VII Corps
03	21st TAACOM
04	32d AADCOM
05	SETAF
06	200th TAMMC
07	56th FA Brigade
08	59th Ordnance Brigade
09	USAREUR
10	Overseas other than Europe
93	1st Support Command, Fort Bragg, NC
95	193d Infantry Brigade, PN

Table C-3
LCA unique corps and Installation codes (Overseas corps codes)—Continued

Code	Installation
96	172d Infantry Brigade, AK
CONUS	
12	Fort Belvoir, VA
13	Fort Benning, GA
14	Fort Bliss, TX
16	Fort Bragg, NC
20	Fort Campbell, KY
21	Carlisle Barracks, PA
22	Fort Carson, CO
28	Fort Devens, MA
29	Fort Dix, NJ
31	Fort Drum, NY
32	Fort Eustis, VA
33	Fort Gordon, GA
36	Fort Ben Harrison, IN
41	Fort Hood, TX
42	Fort Sam Houston, TX
47	Fort Irwin, CA
48	Fort Jackson, SC
50	Fort Knox, KY
52	Fort Leavenworth, KS
53	Fort Lee, VA
54	Fort Lewis, WA
57	Fort McClellan, AL
58	Fort McCoy, WI
60	Fort McPherson, GA
61	Fort Meade, MD
65	Fort Monroe, VA
69	Fort Ord, CA
72	Fort Polk, LA
73	Fort Riley, KS
77	Fort Rucker, AL
79	Presidio of San Francisco, CA
81	Fort Sheridan, IL
82	Fort Sill, OK
83	Fort Stewart, GA
84	13th SUPCOM, Fort Hood, TX
90	Fort Leonard Wood, MO
94	USA Support Command, Hawaii
A4	Anniston AD
A5	INSCOM AHS
A6	INSCOM VHFS
C4	Charleston AD
E3	USAISC, Libby Airfield, Fort Huachuca
F3	Letterkenny AD
F5	Lexington Blue Grass Army Depot
G8	New Cumberland AD
H8	Pueblo AD
I2	Red River AD
I5	Fort Huachuca
16	USAISC Fort Richie, MD
I8	Rock Island AD
J1	Sacramento AD
J3	Savannah AD
J6	Seneca AD
J7	Sharpe AD
J9	Sierra AD
K7	Tobyhanna AD
K8	Tooele AD
L1	Umatilla AD
M1	U.S. Military Academy
ZX	Corpus Christi AD
ZZ	Atlanta AD

National Guard Installation and United States Property and Fiscal Officer.

AL	Alabama
AK	Alaska
AZ	Arizona

Table C-3
LCA unique corps and Installation codes (Overseas corps codes)—Continued

Code	Installation
AR	Arkansas
CA	California
CO	Colorado
CT	Connecticut
DE	Delaware
DC	District of Columbia
FL	Florida
GA	Georgia
GM	Guam
HI	Hawaii
ID	Idaho
IL	Illinois
IN	Indiana
IA	Iowa
KS	Kansas
KY	Kentucky
LA	Louisiana
ME	Maine
MD	Maryland
MA	Massachusetts
MI	Michigan
MN	Minnesota
MS	Mississippi
MO	Missouri
MT	Montana
NB	Nebraska
NV	Nevada
NH	New Hampshire
NJ	New Jersey
NM	New Mexico
NC	North Carolina
ND	North Dakota
OH	Ohio
OK	Oklahoma
OR	Oregon
PA	Pennsylvania
PR	Puerto Rico
RI	Rhode Island
SC	South Carolina
SD	South Dakota
TN	Tennessee
TX	Texas
UT	Utah
VT	Vermont
VA	Virginia
VI	Virgin Island
WA	Washington
WV	West Virginia
WI	Wisconsin
WY	Wyoming

Table C-4
Army source of supply, depot, POE, POD and CCP codes

Source of supply (SOS) codes

Code: AKZ

Activity: U.S. Army Tank—Automotive Command, Warren MI

Code: AP5

Activity: U.S. Army Support Activity (C&S), Philadelphia, PA

Code: A12

Activity: U.S. Army Troop Support Command, St. Louis, MO

Code: A35

Activity: U.S. Army General Materiel and Petroleum Activity, NCAD, New Cumberland, PA

Table C-4**Army source of supply, depot, POE, POD and CCP codes—Continued****Code:** B14**Activity:** U.S. Army Armament, Munitions, and Chemical Command, Rock Island, IL**Code:** B16**Activity:** U.S. Army Communications—Electronics, Fort Monmouth, NJ**Code:** B17**Activity:** U.S. Army Aviation Systems Command, St. Louis, MO**Code:** B46**Activity:** U.S. Army Electronics Readiness Materiel Activity, Warrenton, VA**Code:** B56**Activity:** U.S. Army Communications Security Logistics Agency, Fort Huachuca, AZ**Code:** B64**Activity:** U.S. Army Missile Command, Redstone Arsenal, AL**Code:** B69**Activity:** USA Medical Materiel Agency, Frederick, MD**Code:** S9C**Activity:** Defense Construction Supply Center, Columbus, OH**Code:** S9E**Activity:** Defense Electronics Supply Center, Dayton, OH**Code:** S9G**Activity:** Defense General Supply Center, Richmond, VA**Code:** S9I**Activity:** Defense Industrial Supply Center, Philadelphia, PA**Code:** S9M**Activity:** Defense Personnel Support Center Director of Medical Materiel, Philadelphia, PA**Code:** S9S**Activity:** Defense Personnel Support Center, Director of Subsistence, Philadelphia, PA**Code:** S9T**Activity:** Defense Personnel Support Center, Director of Clothing and Textile, Philadelphia, PA**Code:** GSA**Activity:** General Service Administration**Depot codes****Code:** BA4**Activity:** Anniston Army Depot, Anniston, AL**Code:** BK4**Activity:** Letterkenny Army Depot, Chambersburg, PA**Code:** BL6**Activity:** Lexington—Bluegrass Depot Activity, Lexington, KY**Code:** BP4**Activity:** Pueblo Depot Activity, Pueblo, CO**Code:** BR4**Activity:** Red River Army Depot, Texarkana, TX**Code:** BS6**Activity:** Sacramento Army Depot, Sacramento, CA**Code:** BT4**Activity:** Tooele Army Depot, Tooele, UT**Code:** BY6**Activity:** Tobyhanna Army Depot, Tobyhanna, PA**Code:** B48**Activity:** Seneca Army Depot, Romulus, NY**Table C-4****Army source of supply, depot, POE, POD and CCP codes—Continued****Code:** B52**Activity:** Corpus Christi Army Depot, TX**Code:** AN5**Activity:** New Cumberland Army Depot, New Cumberland, PA**Code:** AQ5**Activity:** Sharpe Army Depot, Lathrop, CA**Containerization and consolidation points****Code:** 101**Activity:** New Cumberland Army Depot, New Cumberland, PA**Code:** 301**Activity:** Sharpe Army Depot, Lathrop, CA**Table C-5****Army source of supply, mode of shipment codes****Code:** A**Mode:** Motor, truckload**Code:** B**Mode:** Motor, less truckload**Code:** C**Mode:** Van (unpacked, uncrated, personal, and/or Government)**Code:** D**Mode:** Driveway, truckway, or towaway**Code:** E**Mode:** Busline**Code:** F**Mode:** MAC (Military Aircraft Command)**Code:** G**Mode:** Surface, parcel post**Code:** H**Mode:** Air, parcel post**Code:** I**Mode:** Government truck and common service**Code:** J**Mode:** REA Express**Code:** K**Mode:** Rail, carload**Code:** L**Mode:** Rail, less carload**Code:** M**Mode:** Freight forwarder**Code:** N**Mode:** LOGAIR**Code:** O**Mode:** Organic Military Air**Code:** P**Mode:** Through bill of lading**Code:** Q**Mode:** Air freight (Commercial)**Code:** R**Mode:** Air express

Appendix D

IDAPR Summary Report Numbers

The IDAPR Summary Report numbers listed below are used to obtain IDAPR summaries by remote terminal inquiry. Place a 9 in front of report number listed below.

Table D-1
IDAPR Summary Report Numbers

Report number	Unit or installation
3001	USAR AMSA 1st Army
3221	2d SUPCOM (ALOC)
5000	ARNG Arizona
5001	227th Mt Bn R/U ALOC-K
5002	194th Mt Bn R/U ALOC-K
5003	ARNG Tennessee
5004	ARNG Maryland
5005	Fort Leavenworth
5006	63d USARCOM AMSA
5007	USAR AMSA Fort Ord
5008	124th USARCOM AMSA
5009	USAR AMSA PSF
5010	DSS Panama
5011	USAR AMSA Fort Lewis
5012	USAR AMSA Fort Riley
5013	89th USARCOM AMSA
5016	Tactical Div S & T SUPCOM S & S
5017	VII Corps Non-Tactical (BaseOps)
5018	2d COSCOM Tactical
5019	USAR 5th Army
5020	Fort Jackson
5021	3d COSCOM (ALOC)
5022	142d S & S Battalion
5023	18th Engr Bde
5024	11th ADA Bde
5025	13th SUPCOM Fort Hood
5026	USAR 76th Div (Training)
5027	USAR 77th ARCOM
5028	USAR 78th Div (Training)
5029	APACHE Fielding Spt
5030	1st Cav Div Fort Hood
5031	USAR 79th ARCOM
5032	USAR 80th Div (Training)
5033	USAR 81st ARCOM
5035	ARNG New Hampshire
5036	USAR 94th ARCOM
5037	USAR 97th ARCOM
5038	USAR 98th Div (Training)
5039	USAR 99th ARCOM
5040	2d Armd Div Fort Hood
5041	USAR 120th ARCOM
5042	USAR 12 1 in ARCOM
5043	5th Army USAR CL II
5044	5th Army USAR CL IX
5045	Fort Hood Post
5046	5th Army USAR AVN
5047	ARNG Oklahoma
5048	64th Spit Bn
5049	ARNG Montana
5050	Alaska (less ALOC)
5051	Alaska (all ALOC)
5052	ARNG Vermont
5053	ARNG South Carolina
5054	ARNG South Dakota
5055	Fort Rucker
5057	III Corps Instal
5058	ARNG Idaho
5059	USAR Fort Banning
5060	Fort Ben Harrison
5061	USAR Fort Dix
5062	USAR Fort Jackson
5063	USAR Fort Lee
5064	USAR Fort McClellan
5065	Fort Devens (less AMSA)
5066	USAR AMSA Fort Devens

Table D-1
IDAPR Summary Report Numbers—Continued

Report number	Unit or installation
5067	USAR Fort Rucker
5068	USASCH(ALOC)
5069	USASCH (less ALOC)
5070	Fort Monroe
5071	ARNG New Jersey
5072	ARNG Delaware
5073	ARNG North Dakota
5074	ARNG Utah
5075	Fort Lee
5076	ARNG Michigan
5077	ARNG Nebraska
5078	ARNG Georgia
5079	ARNG Washington
5080	Fort Lewis (less AMSA)
5081	ARNG North Carolina
5082	ARNG California
5083	ARNG West Virginia
5084	ARNG Puerto Rico (ALOC)
5085	Fort Bragg (less AMSA)
5086	USAR AMSA Fort Bragg
5087	ARNG Colorado
5088	ARNG Wyoming
5089	ARNG Minnesota
5090	Fort Gordon
5091	ARNG District of Columbia
5092	ARNG Connecticut
5093	ARNG Virginia
5094	ARNG Kansas
5095	Fort Belvoir
5096	ARNG Oregon
5097	ARNG Pennsylvania
5098	ARNG Nevada
5099	ARNG Puerto Rico (DSS)
5100	Fort Polk (less USAR)
5101	Fort Polk USAR
5102	Fort Irwin
5103	ARNG Ohio
5104	ARNG Hawaii
5105	Hawaii (less ALOC)
5106	Hawaii (all ALOC)
5107	25th Inf Div (all ALOC)
5108	AMC Slot Element Europe
5109	ARNG Iowa
5110	Fort McClellan
5111	ARNG Florida
5112	ARNG Rhode Island
5113	ARNG Massachusetts
5114	ARNG New Mexico
5115	Fort Sill
5116	ARNG Indiana
5117	ARNG Texas
5116	ARNG Alabama
5119	ARNG Missouri
5120	Fort Meade (less AMSA)
5121	USAR AMSA Fort Meade
5122	ALOC Panama
5124	MEDALOC (Hawaii)
5125	Fort Dix
5126	MEDALOC (Alaska)
5130	Fort Drum (law AMSA)
5131	USAR AMSA Fort Drum
5133	ARNG Arkansas
5134	ARNG Wisconsin
5135	ARNG Maine
5136	82d ABN Other
5137	ARNG Louisiana
5138	ARNG New York
5140	Fort Bragg 2d SUPCEN
5144	ARNG Kentucky
5145	Fort Banning
5146	ARNG Mississippi
5148	MEDALOC Panama

Table D-1
IDAPR Summary Report Numbers—Continued

Report number	Unit or installation
5149	59th Ord (ALOC)
5150	Fort Sheridan (less USAR)
5151	Fort Sheridan USAR
5152	ARNG Illinois
5153	45th Spt Group (ALOC)
5154	24th Inf Div (less ALOC)
5155	Fort Carson (less AMSA)
5160	Fort Stewart (less AMSA)
5161	USAR AMSA Fort Stewart
5165	Fort Eustis
5169	INSCOM Europe
5170	Fort Leonard Wood
5171	45th Spt Group Property Books
5185	Presidio of San Francisco (less AMSA)
5190	Fort McPherson
5195	Fort McCoy (less AMSA)
5197	Fort McCoy USAR
5200	Fort Sam Houston (loss USAR)
5201	Fort Sam Houston USAR
5202	10th Mt Div Fort Drum
5205	Fort Knox
5215	V Corps (all ALOC)
5216	V Corps (less ALOC)
5217	8th Inf Div
5218	3d Armd Div
5220	VII Corps (all ALOC)
5221	VII Corps (less ALOC)
5222	1st Mt Bn
5223	71st Mt Bn
5224	87th Mt On
5225	2d COSCOM (Corps) Labor Svc
5226	ALOC 7th MEDCOM
5230	Missile Units (all ALOC)
5231	Missile Units (less ALOC)
5235	21st TAACOM (less ALOC)
5236	21st TAACOM (all ALOC)
5242	55th Mt Bn (56th FA Bde)
5243	125th ARCOM
5244	Non-Division Units
5245	Others (less ALOC)
5246	Others (all ALOC)
5247	6th Inf Div (L)
5249	DSS SETAF Italy
5250	ALOC SETAF Italy
5251	Greece SETAF
5252	Turkey SETAFF
5257	2nd Army
5255	National Guard (CONUS)
5260	USAR Fort Knox
5300	Fort Bliss
5301	BT 87
5305	Fort Campbell (less AMSA)
5307	Fort Campbell USAR
5309	USARJ RAS (Okinawa)
5312	EUSA R/U ALOC-K
5314	EUSA ROLLUP
5315	USARJ ALOC
5319	2d Inf Div R/U ALOC
5320	Indiantown Gap (less AMSA)
5321	USAR AMSA Indiantown Gap
5323	19th Slot Cmd R/U ALOC-K
5324	2d Engr Group R/U ALOC-K
5325	Fort Riley (less AMSA)
5327	19th Slot R/U DSS-K
5328	ALOC Korea Medical
5329	AFEK R/U DSSK
5330	Fort Ord (less AMSA)
5334	USAR Puerto Rico
5335	USAISC;
5336	USAR AMSA Fort Huachuca
5337	Fort Ritchie
5350	Military Academy

Table D-1
IDAPR Summary Report Numbers—Continued

Report number	Unit or installation
5360	Military District of Washington
5361	ARNG AK (ALOC)
5365	Shop Supply Mt
5366	Shop Supply Mt (less W33RQT)
6005	USAREUR (GE) (less ALOC)
6006	USAREUR ALOC
8005	66th Mt Bn (ALOC)
8006	66th Mt Bn (non-ALOC)
8010	51 at Mt Bn
8015	19th Mt Bn
8020	85th Mt Bn
8025	8th Mt On
8030	708th Mt On
8065	123d Maint Bn
8070	703 Maint Bn
8095	59th Ord (less ALOC)
8100	32d AADCOM
8315	Fort Richardson (less ALOC)
8316	Fort Richardson (ALOC only)
8320	Fort Wainwright (less ALOC)
8321	Fort, Wainwright (ALOC only)
8326	Fort Greely
8333	TRADOC
8335	FORSCOM Summary
8337	Fort Stewart 24th Div Mt
8338	Fort Riley 1st Div Mt
8339	Fort Polk 5th Div Mt
8340	7th Div CL IX ASL
8341	Fort Lewis 9th Div Mt
8342	Fort Hood 1st Div Mt
8343	Fort Hood 2d Div Mt
8345	Fort Carson 4th Div Mt
8346	Fort Campbell 101st Div Mt
8347	Fort Bragg 82d Div Mt
8348	Div Activities
8349	82d Div CL II III IV & PBO

Glossary

Section I Abbreviations

AACA

Army Airlift Clearance Authority

ACF

Air Clearance File

AD

advice code

ADP

automatic data processing

ADPE

automatic data processing equipment

AEC

air eligibility code

ALOC

Air Line of Communication

AMCISS

AMC Installation Standard Supply System

AMDF

Amy Master Data File

ANMCS

anticipated not mission capable, supply

AOD

area-oriented depot

APOD

aerial port of debarkation

APOE

aerial port of embarkation

AREA

geographical area code/new geographical arm code

ARI

automatic return item

ASF

Amy Stock Fund

ASIDE

associated items of equipment

ASL

authorized stockage list

AUTODIN

automatic digital network

AUTODIN-B

automatic digital network-batch

AUTODIN-QR

automatic digital network-query response

AVG

average

B/O

backorder

BPI

binary bits per inch

BUR

bottoms-up reconciliation

C

class of supply

CA

cancellation actions

CCP

consolidation and containerization point

CCPR

consolidation and containerization point receipt date

CCPS

consolidation and containerization point ship date

CCSS

commodity command standard system

CDA

United States Army Catalog Data Activity

CDDB

Central Demand Data Base

CHG

change indicator for NSN/unit of issue

CIF

central issue facility

CINC

Commander in Chief

CLS

class of supply

CMD

command code

CMDF

Catalog Master Data File

CO/IN

corps/installation code

COMP

Julian date LIF record completed

CONF

confirmation

CONSTCN

consolidated transportation control number

CONUS

continental United States

CRF

cross reference file (see TDB)

CRP

central receiving point

CRPODR

central receiving point receipt date for, CONUS records/port of debarkation receipt for overseas

CRT

cathode ray tube

CSP

central service point

CTA

common table of allowance

CUM %

cumulative percentage

D

demand code

DA

Department of the Army

DAAS

Defense Automatic Addressing System

DCSLOG

Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics

DDN

Defense Data Network

DEP

shipping depot routing identifier

DEPRA

Defense European Pacific Redistribution Activity

DIC

document identifier code

DIS

distribution code

DLA

Defense Logistics Agency

DOC

NO document number

DOD

Department of Defense

DODAAC

Department of Defense activity address code

DOIM

Director of Information Management

DOL

Directorate of Logistics

DRE

date record established

DS4

Direct Support Unit Standard Supply System

DSS Direct Support System	INTER TCN intermediate transportation control number	MILSTRIP Military Standard Requisitioning and Issue Procedures
DSU direct support unit	IP issue priority	MIR master inventory record
DTS Defense Transportation System	IPG issue priority group	MIRP master inventory record posting
EIC end item code	ISD installation supply division	MMC Materiel Management Center
ERF European Redistribution Facility	ISS interservice supply support	MMF movements master file (see TDB)
ESD estimated shipping date	ITV intransit visibility	MOTBA Military Ocean Terminal, Bay Area
ESTB established on LIF	JCS Joint Chiefs of Staff	MOTBY Military Ocean Terminal, Bayonne
FRUS frustration	LAO Logistics Assistance Office	MPE monthly performance evaluation
1CXL first cancellation request date	LCA Logistic Control Activity	MRDB Materiel Returns Data Base
1SBO first backorder date	LIF Logistic Intelligence File	MRO materiel release order (date)
IMP Force Modernization Program; force modernization packaging	LIN line item number	MRP Materiel Returns Program
FMS foreign military sales	LKS last known source	MRSA Material Headlines Support Activity
FORSCOM Forces Command	LSCB LCA Systems Control, Board	MSC Military Sealift Command
GBL Government bill of lading	LUPD last update on record	MTMC Military Traffic Management Command
GSA General Services Administration	M media and status code; mode of shipment	NAP nonappropriated fund
HOT hands on training	MAC Military Airlift Command	NATO North Atlantic Treaty Organization
HQ headquarters	MACOM major Army command	NCAD New Cumberland Army Depot
ICP inventory control point	MAP Military Assistance Program	NET RCDS net records
IDAPR Individual Direct Support System Activity Performance Report	MATCAT materiel category code	NET RQNS net requisitions
IDC intransit data card	MDW Military District of Washington	NICP national inventory control point
IMA Individual Mobilization Augmentee	MEDALOC Medical Air Line of Communication	NIIN national item identification number
IMD Information Management Division (formerly MISD)	MFP materiel fielding point	NMCS not mission capable supply
INQ inquiry code	MILSTAMP Military Standard Transportation and Movement Procedures	NR number of requisitions
		NSL nonstockage list

NSN national stock number	PSN preferred stock number	SAILS Standard Army intermediate Level Supply System
O&M organization and maintenance	PUDN perpetuation of unit document number	SAMIS Standard Army Information System
OCONUS outside continental United States	Q/R query/response	SAO Studies and Analysis Office
OMA Operation and Maintenance, Army	QSS quick supply store	SARSS Standard Army Retail Supply System
ORI old routing identifier (prior)	QTY quantity	SAVAR Standard Army Validation and Reconciliation
OST order ship time	RAVE readiness assistance visit expanded	SCR system change request
P passing action counter (ping pong)	RC recoverability code	SCMC supply category of materiel code
PAA Procurement Appropriation Army	RDD required delivery date	SEG segment
PD priority designator	REQ request	SETAF Southern European Task Force
PDG priority designator group	RIC routing identifier code	SFC signal and fund codes
PLL prescribed load list	RICC reportable item control code	SHAD Sharpe Army Depot
PM project manager	RIPRS Recovery improvement Program Reporting system	SHAPE Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe
PMR Provisioning Master Record	RIVR Retrograde Intransit Visibility Reports	SHPD depot shipment date
PN part number	RJ rejection actions	SHPMT shipment date
POC point of contact	RO requisitioning objective	SLAC support list allowance card
POD port of debarkation	ROP reorder point	SOS source of supply
PODF port of debarkation forwarding date	ROTC Reserve Officers' Training Corps	SP space
PODR port of debarkation receipt date	RPP retrograde processing point	SPBS-R Standard Property Book System Redesigned
POE port of embarkation	RQNS requisitions	SSA supply support activity
POEL port of embarkation lift date	RRAD Red River Army Depot	SSAR supply support activity receipt date
POER port of embarkation receipt date	S segment suffix code	SSCO shipper service control office
POST latest transaction posting date	SAAM special assignment airlift mission	SSSC self-service supply center
PRJ project code	SAMS Standard Army Maintenance System	ST supply status code
PROC processing		

STAMIS
Standard Army Management Information System

STTE
special tools and test equipment

SUPPAD
supplementary address

TCC
telecommunication center

TCN
transportation control number

TDA
table of distribution and allowance

TDB
transportation data base

TMDE
test, measurement, and diagnostic equipment

TOA
transportation operating agencies

TOE
table of organization and equipment

TOF
time of filing

TP
transportation priority

TPF
total package fielding

TRADOC
Training and Doctrine Command

TTG/TAA
terminal receipt and lift DIC (TTG Surface, TAA Air)

TUFMIS
Tactical Unit Financial Management Information System

UI
unit of issue

ULLS
Unit Level Logistics System

UMFP
unit materiel fielding point

UMMIPS
Uniform Materiel Movement Issue Priority System

U/P
unit price

USAISC
United States Army Information Systems Command

USAMC
United States Army Materiel Command

USAR
United States Army Reserve

USAREUR
United States Army, Europe

USARSO
United States Army South

VOY–FLT
voyage/aircraft flight number

W/ESDC
weapon/equipment system designator code

WESTCOM
United States Army Western Command

W/LIMIT
with limit

W/O B/O
without background

W/O LIMIT
without limit

WPOE
water port of embarkation

W/SFX
with suffix

Section II **Terms**

Alerts
Automatic air criteria given to the AACA by customers.

AREA–CHG
The Julian date of a geographical area code change.

BAF
Document identifier code used for AUTODIN Batch inquiry by document number.

BAT
Document identifier code used for AUTODIN Batch inquiry by transportation control number.

BAW
Document identifier code used for AUTODIN Batch inquiry by weapon/ equipment designator code.

BBC
Document identifier code used to identify consolidated shipment status card transactions.

BDD
Document identifier code used to identify shipment detail lift card transactions.

D6S
Document identifier code used to identify materiel receipt acknowledgement card transactions.

Greensheet
Method of expediting air cargo.

Inquiry, query, or query/response
A method for customers to directly access selected LCA data base information and reports using a remote terminal or DDN.

TK4
Document identifier code used to identify in-transit data card transactions submitted by CONUS units.

TK9
Document identifier code used to identify in-transit data card transaction for surface overseas shipments to overseas units.

TK6
Document identifier code used to identify in-transit data card transactions for air shipments to overseas units.

Trace
An amount less than 0.5 percent.

XBCRF
A LIT record data field used to indicate cancellation request, backorder, cancellation request confirmation, reject, or frustration respectively.

Section III **Special Abbreviations and Terms**

This section contains no entries.

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